

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned.)

THURSDAY,
July 21, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
And
Sundries,
Remoted to Sale Rooms for convenience of sale.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

FRIDAY,
July 22, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Balance of consignment
Cotton Sheets, Turkish Towels,
Madapolams and Imitation
Tussore,
etc., etc., etc.,
without reserve.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

FRIDAY,
July 22, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

The Wreck of the
S.S. "HONG MOH"
as she now lies.

The "Hong Moh" was wrecked on about 3rd March 1921, off Szeow. Terms:—Cash on full of the hammer.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 14, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

FRIDAY,
July 22, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Henderson 4-Cyl. Motor Cycle,
guaranteed in perfect road condition.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED.)

WEDNESDAY,
July 27, 1921, at 2.30 p.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Valuable Foreign Stamps.
Broken up into small lots by countries, etc., to suit individual buyers.

Including Hongkong & etc. perf. 12; used and unused and 96 cts. C. C. olive brown unused.

To be sold without reserve except 4 lots.

On view from 20th July, 1921.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, July 18, 1921.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial & Foreign Sections,
enables traders to communicate direct with

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in London and in the Provincial Towns and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and the Continent of Europe. The names, addresses and other details are classified under more than 2,000 trade headings, including

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with detailed particulars of the Goods shipped and the Colonial and Foreign Markets supplied;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailing dates.

One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms desiring to extend their connections, or Trade Cards of

DEALERS SEEKING AGENCIES
can be printed at a cost of £1. 10s. 0d. for each trade heading under which they are inserted. Larger advertisements from 2s. to 10s.

A copy of the directory will be sent by parcel post for £2, net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.,
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

INTIMATIONS.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF
HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

VISITING Masons are invited to attend the INSTALLATION of the 2nd Ward of the District Grand Master Designate (Wor. Bro. PERCY HOBSON HOLYOAK, D.D.G.M.) on WEDNESDAY, 20th July, at 5.15 p.m., for 5.30 p.m. precisely, at Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street.

Full dress or white mess jacket to be worn.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED, that an Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1921, at rate of 2.7 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 8th August, 1921, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 25th July, to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1921.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per Share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, August 9th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, August 2nd to TUESDAY, August 9th, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
G. E. ELLIAMS,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 18, 1921.

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR
THE PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

FALCONS.
H. E. The Governor, Sir E. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., and Lady Stubbs, President, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Hon. Treasurer, J. H. Ramsay, Hon. Secretary, B. L. Frost.

The objects of the Society are:—

1. The education of the people by propaganda, etc., in the knowledge of the proper treatment of dumb animals.

2. The appointment of a paid inspector to supervise the work.

3. The possibility of taking over and running the Dogs' Home.

4. The provision of drinking troughs for dogs in different parts of the Colony.

The labour of other charities is divided among many associations but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is £2 for adults and 25 cents for children, and those who wish to make it possible for the above object to be carried out by making donations, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

THE PETITION
May be signed at the following places:
Hongkong Club,
Phoenix Club,
The Engineer's Institute,
Kowloon Cricket Club,
Kowloon Bowling Green Club,
Club de Rekreio,
Victoria Recreation Club,
Lusitano Club,
Taikeo Recreation Club,
Kowloon Dock Reading Room,
Messrs. Wiseman's Ltd.,
Messrs. Lane, Crawford Ltd.,
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh Ltd.,
P. de V. Soares' Office.

FOR SALE.

HARDLEY DAVIDSON'S,
INDIANS,
HENDERSONS,
WOLFE,
and SMITH,
MOTOR CYCLES.

REEVES & CO.,
106 114, Woo-Sung Street,
Kowloon.

MASSAGE.
Mr. RONDA and Mrs. RONDA.
14 years' experience.
No. 24, Wyndham Street,
(Opposite to the China Mail).

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such draft new Memorandum of Association and a print of the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid, and a comparison of the print of the existing Memorandum of Association with the print of the draft new Memorandum of Association of the Company will show wherein the draft new Association Memorandum differs from the existing Memorandum of Association. Should the Meeting approve of such new Memorandum of Association with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(1). That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as shown in the print signed for the purpose of identification by the Chairman of this Meeting, and also for the following further purposes, namely:—

For the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles of the Company which will be submitted to the Meeting. A print of such new Articles and a print of the existing Articles may be seen at the Company's Registered Office in the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street aforesaid. In such print the portions of the proposed new Articles which differ from the existing Articles are indicated by underlining in black ink and by marginal notes. Should the Meeting approve of such new Articles with or without modification, the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, namely:—

(2). That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street aforesaid, on SATURDAY, the THIRTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as Special Resolutions, the above mentioned Resolutions (Nos. 1 and 2).

Should the first of the above Resolutions (No. 1) be confirmed as a Special Resolution by the requisite majority, the alterations in the Company's memorandum of Association consequently involved will be submitted to the Supreme Court of Hongkong for confirmation.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that the said SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be continued for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following further Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions, namely:—

(3). That each of the existing 20,000 fully paid up shares of \$50 each constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 be divided into 5 fully paid up shares of \$10 each so as to make such Capital \$1,000,000 consisting of 100,000 fully paid up shares of \$10 each.

(4). That after the division aforesaid, the Capital of the Company be increased from \$1,000,000, consisting as aforesaid, to \$2,500,000 divided into 250,000 shares of \$10 each by the creation of 150,000 new shares of \$10 each—such new shares (subject as hereinafter mentioned) to be issued at such time or times and on such terms and conditions in every respect as the Company's Board of Directors may think fit.

(5). That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of \$1,000,000 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the General Reserve, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000 be distributed as bonus among the shareholders of the

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, July 12, 1921.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL
ESTATE, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF FOUR DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The General Managers.

Hongkong, July 12, 1921.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING
CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF TWELVE DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1921, will be payable on TUESDAY, July 26th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 19th to TUESDAY, the 26th July, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary to
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd.
General Agents for
The West Point Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, July 12, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 7th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE
LTD.
5, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

Company in proportion to the shares in the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 held by them respectively on the date hereinafter referred to, and that a bonus be declared accordingly. And further that the Company's Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution in manner aforesaid of 100,000 shares of \$10 each credited as fully paid up among the persons who are registered as the holders of the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 on such date as the Company's Board of Directors shall decide—such last mentioned shares to rank pari passu with the shares constituting the Company's present Capital of \$1,000,000 in respect of all profits of the Company earned since the 31st December, 1920, and such distribution to be in satisfaction of the aforesaid bonus.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that a THIRD EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Pedder Street, aforesaid on WEDNESDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1921, AT NOON, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings at the above mentioned Meeting in so far as regards Resolutions Nos. 3, 4 and 5 above and of confirming, if thought fit, such last mentioned Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Dated this Fourteenth day of July, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 5 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 5 Cents for 3 insertions.

TO LET.
For particulars apply to The HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., Ltd.

TO LET—LARGE GODOWN AT WANCHAI (known as Mody Godown). Apply to LEE HAT SAN & Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—ONE OR TWO LOTS of LAND in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by Riksha from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1288, c/o "China Mail."

TWO UNKNOWN PIONEERS.
A YANGTZE CAPTAIN.

FATHER WHO FORECASTS TYPHOONS.

Father Froc, S.J., has received the Cross of the Legion of Honour. Captain S. C. Plant died at sea on February 23.

S.S. "Mandarin" left Shanghai for Seattle February 23.

The above are three extracts from a Shanghai paper just to hand and it is a fair guess that few people in this country would be able to attach any importance to any one, two, or all three of the extracts. Yet each extract represents a history in itself. Father Froc is the Director of the Siccaw Observatory at Shanghai, and for more than a quarter of a century has been engaged in creating and perfecting a system of forecasting the track of typhoons. It would be impossible to estimate the number of lives and the value of property which has been saved during the past twenty odd years by the tireless energy of this member of the Society of Jesus. He has organised along the Pacific Coast and across it a wonderful system of reporting, by means of which the Observatory can plot the curve of any typhoon, and warn vessels in the track of the approaching storm, which way to steer to avoid or minimise danger. Last year he published a volume of twenty years' records of China Coast typhoons. From the point of view of science the typhoon is now, thanks to the work of the Jesuit fathers, a comparatively easy beast to handle. Given its starting point and its velocity, Siccaw Observatory will look up the records and tell the shipmaster exactly where it is going, its centre, and its turning point. The French Government have recognised the value of this work by decorating Father Froc, and he deserves it, for the labour, though one of love, has been one entailing enormous physical and mental devotion.

Captain S. C. Plant was the greatest expert on the navigation of the Upper Yangtze. In 1900 he took the "Pioneer," later H.M.S. "Kinshasa," from Ichang to Chungking, the first steamer to pass through the Gorges. Before going to China he had had many years' experience on the Euphrates and had become the leading authority on the navigation of that river. The Upper Yangtze was in 1900 an unconquered stream. The only traffic was by barges towed by columns of men—a slow and dangerous operation. At British hands, determined to get at the rich trade of the Upper River, sent to Mesopotamia for Capt. Plant to come out and beat the Gorges. He did it, and doing so opened to steam navigation more than half the empire. So untried was his knowledge of the treacherous rapids that the Chinese Government in 1913 created the post of River Inspector of the Upper Yangtze, and appointed him to it. He was coming home on twelve months' leave but died of pneumonia the day after leaving Shanghai. His first Yangtze command, the "Pioneer," was sold out of the Navy the same week. Two pioneers passed together.

S.S. "Mandarin," which left Shanghai on her maiden voyage, is the largest steamer yet built in China. She is the first of four steel vessels of 14,750 tons gross each, ordered from a Chinese yard by the U. S. Shipping Board. Except for the supervisory work (Scott of course) the whole of the construction has been done by Chinese labour, for the Klingman Dock and Engineering Works are Chinese-owned and manned. That is a point to be remembered, and so is this, that of all the vessels built for the British Shipping Ministry, those built in China were the cheapest.—Observer.

CRAMP COLIC.
No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach or intestinal pains. Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

July 12th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.			Poultry.		
Best Sirloin.—Mal Leng Pa	lb.	21	Chicken.—Kai Tan	lb.	40
Prime Out	"	21	Capons, Small.—Shi Kai	"	58
Corned.—Ham Ngau Yau	"	22	Capons, Large.—Shi Kai	"	42
Roast.—Shin	"	21	Duck.—Ap	"	25
Breast.—Ngau Nam	"	18	Doves.—Pan Kan	"	25
Soup.—Tong Yau	"	18	Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	25	
Steak.—Ngau Yau Pa	"	20	Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.	25	
Steak Sirloin.—Ngau Lan	"	25	Fowls, Canton.—Kai	lb.	45
Sausages.—Ngau Cheung	"	25	Fowls, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	"	56
Salmon's Brains.—Ngau No per set		10	Geese.—Nga	"	26
Tongue, fresh.—Ngau Li each 60			Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap	each	45
Tongue, corned.—Ngau Ngi	each 60		" Hothow.—Hoi Han Pak Kap	each	30
Head.—Ngau Tan	each	80	Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60
Heart.—Ngau Sam	lb.	18	Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Na	lb.	60
Hump, Salt.—Ngau Kin	lb.	18	Scalps.—Sha Tai	each	
Feet.—Ngau Kwek	each	10	Pheasant.—Shan Kai	each	
Kidneys.—Ngau Yiu	"	10	Quail.—Om Chan	each	
Liver.—Ngau Kwek	"	10	Partridges.—Che Ku	each	
Tripe (stomach).—Ngau To	lb. 6				
Calf's Head and Feet.—Ngau Lan	each 10				
Mutton Chop.—Kung Pak Kwai	lb.	33			
Leg.—Young Pak	"	28			
Shoulder.—Young Shan	"	28			
Saddle.—Young On Yau	"	32			
Pig's Chitterling.—Chu Chong	"	32			
Brains.—Chu No	per set	15			
Feet.—Chu Kwek	lb.	15			
Fry.—Chu Chap	"	16			
Head.—Chu Tan	"	15			
Heart.—Chu Sam	each	10			
Kidneys.—Chu Yiu	each	10			
Liver.—Chu Kwek	lb.	33			
Pork Chop.—Chu Pak Kwai	"	25			
Leg.—Chu Pak	"	30			
Loin.—Chu Han Tan	"	24			
Fat or Lard.—Chu Yau	"	23			
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Young		70			
Tau Kwek	each	10			
Heart.—Young Sam	each	10			
Kidneys.—Young Yiu	each	12			
Liver.—Young Kwek	lb.	32			
Sucking Pig, to order.—Chu Tai	"	24			
Beef, Best.—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20			
Mutton.—Shang Yung Yau	"	32			
Veal.—Ngau Tai Yau	"	30			
Sausages.—Ngau Tai Cheung	" No. 1	lb. 25			
Fish.			Fruits.		
Barbel.—Ka Yau	lb.	14	Apples.—Hang Yau	lb.	45
Bream.—Pis Yau	"	24	Apples, (California).—Kam Shan	"	42
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yau	"	15			
Carp.—Li Yu	"	23	Bananas, (Ardis's), Macao.—San		5
Catfish.—Chik Yu	"	16			
Codfish.—Mon Yu	"	90	Carambola.—Young To	"	10
Cray.—Hoi	"	58	Cocoanuts.—Ya Tai	each	10
Cuttle Fish.—Muk Yu	"	22	Lemons, China.—Ling Mang	lb.	8
Dab.—Sha Mang Yu	"	40	Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan	each	6
Dace.—Wong Mai Lap	"	12	Lichees, Dried, (small stone).—		
Day Fish.—Ti To Sha	"	10			
Elea, Conger.—Hoi Han	"	22	Oranges, (Canton), Sweet.—		23
" Fresh water.—Tan Sin Yau	"	20			
" Yellow.—Wong Sin	"	24	Oranges, Tim Chang	lb.	48
Frog.—Tin Kai	"	56	Pears, (Canton), Cooking.—Sha Li	"	2
Grouper.—Shat Pak	"	45	Peanuts.—Fa Shang	"	12
Haddock.—Pak Kap Yau	"	16	Periwinkles, Large.—Hung Tai	"	3
Herrings.—Do Pak	"	24	Plantain.—Tai Chi	"	15
Halibut.—Cheung Kwan Kai	"	18	Pumpkin, Siam.—Tum Lo Yau	each	15
Labrus.—Wong Fa Yu	"	28	Walnuts.—Hop To	lb.	14
Loach.—Wa Yu	"	26	Grapes.—Po Tai Tai	"	10
Loberster.—Lung Ha	"	48			
Mackerel.—Chi Yu	"	28			
Milk Fish.—Mong Yu	"	38			
Mullet.—Tai Yu	"	16			
Oysters.—Shang Ho	"	24			
Parrot Fish.—Kai Keng Yu	"	16			
Perch.—Tan Lo	"	28			
Pike.—Fa Pak Fong	"	14			
Plaice.—Pan Yu	"	28			
Pomfret, Black.—Hoi Chong	"	30			
Pomfret, White.—Chong	"	30			
Prawns.—Ming E	"	40			
Ray.—Pal Fa Sha	"	10			
Rock Fish.—Shak Kan Keng	"	18			
Salmon.—Chu Yu	"	28			
Salmon.—Ma Yau	"	28			
Shark.—Sha Yu	"	10			
Shrimp.—Po Yu	"	16			
Shrimp.—Hoi	"	32			
Squid.—Lap Yu	"	38			
Tail.—Sha Yu	"	28			
Tail.—Wai Yu	"	18			
Turbot.—To Hoi Yu	"	24			
Whites, small, Fresh water.					
	each	1.00			

Poultry.			Fruits.		
Chicken.—Kai Tan	lb.	40	Apples.—Hang Yau	lb.	45
Capons, Small.—Shi Kai	"	58	Apples, (California).—Kam Shan	"	42
Capons, Large.—Shi Kai	"	42			
Duck.—Ap	"	25	Bananas, (Ardis's), Macao.—San		5
Doves.—Pan Kan	"	25			
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.	25		Carambola.—Young To	"	10
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.	25		Cocoanuts.—Ya Tai	each	10
Fowls, Canton.—Kai	lb.	45	Lemons, China.—Ling Mang	lb.	8
Fowls, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	"	56	Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan	each	6
Geese.—Nga	"	26	Lichees, Dried, (small stone).—		
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap	each	45			
" Hothow.—Hoi Han Pak Kap	each	30	Oranges, (Canton), Sweet.—		23
Turkeys, Cook.—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	60	Oranges, Tim Chang	lb.	48
Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Na	lb.	60	Pears, (Canton), Cooking.—Sha Li	"	2
Scalps.—Sha Tai	each		Peanuts.—Fa Shang	"	12
Pheasant.—Shan Kai	each		Periwinkles, Large.—Hung Tai	"	3
Quail.—Om Chan	each		Plantain.—Tai Chi	"	15
Partridges.—Che Ku	each		Pumpkin, Siam.—Tum Lo Yau	each	15
			Walnuts.—Hop To	lb.	14
			Grapes.—Po Tai Tai	"	10
Vegetables, &c.			Fruits.		
Artichokes.—Ah Chi Cheuk	each		Apples.—Hang Yau	lb.	45
Beans, Sprout.—Nga Tao	"	4	Apples, (California).—Kam Shan	"	42
" Long.—Tan Kok	"	5			
Beet Root.—Shang Tai Tau	"	8	Bananas, (Ardis's), Macao.—San		5
Bitter Squash.—Fu Kwa	"	5			
Brinjals, Green.—Ching Yau Kwa	"	5	Carambola.—Young To	"	10
" Red.—Hung Kwa	"	5	Cocoanuts.—Ya Tai	each	10
Cabbage Chinese, (common)	"	5	Lemons, China.—Ling Mang	lb.	8
" (Shanghai)—Ya Tai	"	15	Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan	each	6
Cane Shoots, bunch.—Kau Shan	"	8	Lichees, Dried, (small stone).—		
Cauliflower (Large).—Ya Tai Fa	each		Oranges, (Canton), Sweet.—		23
" (Medium)	"		Oranges, Tim Chang	lb.	48
" (Small)	"		Pears, (Canton), Cooking.—Sha Li	"	2
Carrots.—Kam Shan	"	6	Peanuts.—Fa Shang	"	12
Celery Chinese.—Tung Kan Tai	"	12	Periwinkles, Large.—Hung Tai	"	3
Chillies, Dried.—Kau Lat Chit	"	22	Plantain.—Tai Chi	"	15
" Red.—Hung Fa Chit	"	5	Pumpkin, Siam.—Tum Lo Yau	each	15
" Green.—Ching Lat Chit	"	5	Walnuts.—Hop To	lb.	14
Curry Stalk, English.—Ka Li Chit	"	10	Grapes.—Po Tai Tai	"	10
Cucumbers.—Ching Kwa	each	5			
Garlic.—Sun Tan	"	5			
Ginger young.—Sun Tan Keng	"	5			
Ginger, old.—Lo Keng	"	8			
Horseradish, Shanghai.—Lik Kai	"	5			
Indian Corn.—Shuk Mai	each	6			
Lettuce.—Young Shang Tai	"	10			
Water Chestnuts.—Ma Tai	"	5			
" Mandarin.—Kwai	"	10			
" Lam Ma Tai	"	10			
Mushrooms, Fresh.—Shang Tai Ka	"	45			
Okras	"	10			
Onions, Bombay.—Young Chung Tai	"	8			
Onions, Green.—Shang Chung Tai	"	8			
Onions, Shanghai.—Shang Tai	"	6			
Peas.—Kau Tai	each	40			
Potato, Sweet.—Fai Sin	"	2			
" Japanese.—Yat Fun Sin Tai	"	10			
" American.—Yat Kiu Sin Tai	"	10			
Pumpkin.—Young Kwa	"	4			
Radish.—Yang Lung	"	5			
Shallots.—Fung Tai	"	5			
Shallots.—Chong Chung Tai	"	6			
Sprouts.—Yin Tai	"	5			
Tomatoes.—Fan Ke	"	12			
Taro.—Wai Ka	"	12			
Turnip.—Fung Lung	"	5			
Vegetable Marrow.—Shi Kwa	"	2			
Water Cream.—Sai Young Tai	"	24			
" Lily root.—Lan Ngau	"	5			
Yams.—Ti Shu	"	5			

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION AND POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat. Can be used either in conjunction or separately.

They will also be found invaluable for preventing and relieving Sunburn, Freckles and all Skin Irritations.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary,
Telephone No. 16.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN COTTON VOILES.

WE ARE OFFERING THE WHOLE OF
OUR REMAINING STOCK OF
VOILES

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES.

90 cents, \$1.50 & \$2.00 yard.
40 INCHES WIDE.

PLAIN AND FANCY.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. NOW FUNG,

F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Vaux Road Central.

BIRTH.

LUNT.—On July 8, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Lunt, a son.

ROTHSCHILD.—On July 9, 1921, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Rothschild (nee Bessie Rakusen) a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DANIELS-DE JONGH.—On July 12, 1921, at Shanghai, Willem Daniels to Dorothy de Jongh.

The China Mail.

"NEWS, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 19, 1921.

SHIP ENGINEERS CLAIM.

We gather that many members of the Marine Engineers' Guild are dissatisfied with the decision by the American Court at Shanghai, in a case where the *Hutch Jah's* engineers sued the charterers, the Robert Dollar Company, for payment of a bonus promised. We gather further that some of them consider the claim was dismissed on technical grounds, or on a legal point, and that a test case on the merits was desirable. We are sorry not to be able to agree. In our opinion (based on the wording of the promise) they never had a leg to stand on from the start, and wasted good money on hopeless proceedings. We refer to the case now only in order to direct their attention to the possibility of studying more attentively the terms of all future promises which they propose to rely. When the *Hutch Jah's* engineers sue the charterers for a bonus, they are on the child overlooking the statutory nature of the terms of the

promise. Engineers should not be children: should not act like children. It is deplorable that the idea should be promulgated, as it has been, that the U. S. Court for China gave preference to the American defendants as against the British plaintiffs "on a technical and legal clause," which phrase, ambiguous in any case, here conveys a distinctly false impression, and was intended to. It is not our business particularly to defend foreign courts against charges of unfairness; but it is most certainly our job to protest against fellow Britishers bringing unfair charges. The statement made by a British paper in Shanghai that "no such record (it is said) can be found in the British Court" there was evidently made in prejudice, and in ignorance of its boomerang nature. For if the British Court have in the past considered claims on all fours with this, and have decided them otherwise, then the incompetence of the British Court is ridiculously implied. We would like to point out that bonuses are undesirable anyway. The engineers should insist on full pay for their work, on getting all they earn, as wages, and take no man's charitable doles. The word itself should be an insult to their self-respect, whether it mean a roundabout way of bringing their own lawful and proper wage up to what it should be, or a bribe to serve the interests of some party other than their proper paymaster. But if we are to let daylight into this *Hutch Jah's* case, and abolish the mischievous ideas of our engineers at present seem to entertain, we shall have no space for such an argument. This bonus was promised with a very visible and transparent "if," as fatal as the expense on a floating grandstand. The promise said: "providing we get full support and co-operation from all of you." Now the phrase "all of you" in that case (and this is not disputed) included the deck officers as well as the engineers.

How could the "black squad" possibly promise the full support and co-operation of the "deck ornaments"? They couldn't and didn't promise it, nor did they subsequently aver, none the less, that it had been forthcoming. They said (in effect) "We as engineers, did our bit. We didn't notice at the time, as we should have done, the wording of your promise, but we think we deserve the money and we will fight you at law, hoping that the Court will ignore the wording of the promise as we did." In future, where engineers propose to do extra work for a bonus, they should insist upon a separate promise to their own department, contingent upon the performance of their own duties, and not dependent upon factors obviously outside their control. Assume that a newspaper proprietor were to write to his editor that, providing he got full support and co-operation from all the staff, there would be a bonus. Would the editor, recognising his powerlessness over the printing staff, attach any importance to such an offer? Would the reporters, who may be said to represent the engineers, do so? We doubt it, but in any case we cannot imagine any reporters attempting to sue on such a promise, unless prepared to show that editor and printer's devil and all staff were bound by the promise. It is particularly idiotic that the journal in which we noticed these comments should have used the war phrase, "scrap of paper," as a headline. The Germans made a promise, and figuratively tore it up. The charterers in this case made a promise, and they took their promise to Court (when forced to do so by the Engineers) and said in effect: "Here it is, and we abide by it." The engineers (or some of their mistaken friends) say in effect: "Yes. We do not dispute that. But we didn't read the promise before—we never thought of it—but we add that the Court which does read it, and does not disregard it, is not a fair Court." The *China Mail's* record on such labour issues has been dealt with by it in open and well-known. So in this case we need fear no misunderstanding when we say that it serves the engineers quite right, for being such impractical children, and we say that no competent and impartial Court could have decided otherwise, without indeed tearing up that "scrap of paper" on which the engineers relied.

HOUSE SHORTAGE.

So that's that. The Tenant's Protection Bill is now an Ordinance, and the game of squeeze that has been so merrily played here, is restricted. We have learned, too, during the arguments for and against, the capacity of interested human nature to wangle facts in support of its prejudices or desires. The Governor hit it off neatly in one phrase, when he described certain local arguments as based on the model of "If my aunt had been a marshall, she would have been my uncle." One set of prophets warns us that the inevitable result of such legislation must be the aggravation of the house shortage. Restriction of profits is to discourage building—if their aunts should happen to be men. We confidently expect the appearance of counter prophecies, that this very popular bill will encourage building, for the reason that contractors and architects and brickmakers and building-material merchants, recognising that the era of unlimited squeeze is over, and that only a fair return on house property is allowed, will encourage building by lowering their demands. That will be jolly. If the Government will also do its share, by selling suburban sites more expeditiously, and on less niggling conditions, and allow greater latitude as to the character of individual homes to be put up, we shall not be long in seeing a building boom.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Entrusted with \$222 by the accountant, a foki promptly disappeared with the money.

Taking with her clothing and jewellery, the wife of a man living in Third Street has absconded.

Over \$50 in silver money was stolen from a hawker living in New Street by a cook residing at the same address.

A duplicate key was used to open the safe at a Chinese seamen's club in First Street when \$560 was stolen.

Three men were arrested in a Kam U Street house when Revenue Inspector Watt surprised them in possession of prepared opium and opium dross.

The bodies of three children have been found in the streets, the first a 2-month-old boy in Gutierrez Street, the second a one-month-old girl in Hollywood Road, and the third a 3-year-old girl at Smithfield. There are no suspicious circumstances.

SPECIAL CABLE.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE.

NEW WORLD CASE.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, July 19.
The New World shooting outrage case was again before the Mixed Court. Eight prisoners are involved. There is an array of legal talent engaged. The case promises to be one of considerable interest. The Italian assessor and Chinese magistrate have the matter in hand. Bail of 3,000 taels was granted and the case adjourned until Wednesday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A large quantity of household furniture will be put up for auction by Messrs. Lamert Bros. to-morrow afternoon.

The Sergeants of the 2nd Wilshire Regt. will hold the usual whist drive on Friday next commencing at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Adults only.

For stealing a raincoat, the property of the Sub-Manager of a Japanese Bank, a snatcher was sentenced at the Magistracy yesterday to three months' hard labour.

Sir Laurence Guillemard, Governor of the Straits Settlements, and Lady Guillemard are visiting Java for a few weeks. They will stay at the Hotel Ngampiang, Garoet.

After thirteen years with the local fire brigade, Mr. A. Lane, the station officer, who received his training in the City of London Brigade, sailed to-day by the Blue Funnel steamer "Mentor" for home on retirement.

A lot of Crown land in Sham-shui, having an area of 3,828 square feet, was sold for a term of 75 years at the offices of the Public Works Department yesterday afternoon. The property, which realised \$3,850 (\$979 above the upset price), was purchased by Mr. Ip Sui-sang.

A sensational outburst of grief was shown by a woman in the Shanghai Mixed Court when a man was sentenced to a term of imprisonment for having abducted her. She begged to be taken to prison with him, and was finally forcibly removed from the Court, and sent to the Door of Hope.

News of the death from heart failure of Mr. H. A. Kelly was received with deep regret by his many old friends in Shanghai. Mr. Kelly came out to Shanghai about 20 years ago to start the British-American Tobacco Factory at Pootung, and left the East for good about ten years ago to take charge of the Company's factory in Liverpool, of which he was chief at the time of his death. Deep sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Kelly and her daughters.

The following par from the *Straits Echo* is reproduced to make Hongkong tenants' mouths water: "Our old and trusty friend, the law of supply and demand, is starting in to take a hand in the solution of this vexed problem. Owing to the general depression, there is no longer so keen a demand for house accommodation here in Penang, with the inevitable result that landlords are becoming somewhat less exacting in their demands and are beginning to abate somewhat of their pretensions. We heard this morning of one landlord who has actually reduced the rents for one block of dwelling houses by twenty per cent."

An innocent-looking safe being lowered into an hotel boat from one of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s river steamers a few days ago, aroused the suspicions of a river policeman and a customs searcher. They demanded the key, after unwrapping the gunny bags in which the safe was packed, and the owner assisted them in opening it and proving that it contained nothing but air. The air, however, told its own story to the delicate scent of the searchers, so the safe and its owner were taken to the River Police Hulk. A false back and sides to the safe disclosed nearly a hundred catties of opium, worth about \$12,000. The City magistrate rewarded the inventor with a year in the City prison and a fine of \$300.

Before the Police Judge, Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday, Lau Jing was indicted for taking part in an armed robbery at No. 32, Shekshin village, Hargrave, at midnight on June 22, Mr. A. Dyer Ball conducted the prosecution. Evidence was given that accused participated with five others in the robbery. He was arrested several days later on the information of complainant, who had known him for some time. On him were found thirteen pawn-tickets, one of which related to a new pair of trousers, which was identified by one of the complainants. Prisoner alleged that the proceedings were taken out against him out of spite, because he and the male complainant had been at leggy heels. Without retiring, the jury unanimously declared prisoner guilty. Sentence of five years' rigorous imprisonment was passed.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT FOR 1920.

In the report of the Director of Education for the year 1920 just published the Hon. Mr. E. Irving says—

After deducting the school fees received, the total net expenditure on education was \$444,150.05 (\$524,302 in 1919). The increase is mainly due to higher rates of salary. An additional sum of \$20,000 was voted for Capital Grants owing to more schools being included in the Grant Scheme. And during the year the Grants to English schools, which had not been revised since the war, were increased, absorbing \$21,036 additional. \$23,500 above the Estimates of 1919 was voted for and spent upon vernacular education. School and Technical Institute fees amounting to \$103,032 were collected (£103,505 in 1919). In addition \$4,731 fees were remitted to free scholars (\$4,185 in 1919).

I much regret to report the death on 3rd December of Mrs. Fletcher, acting Head Mistress of the Peak School. She was an admirable teacher and a very great loss to the Department and her pupils. The estimated British staff was 24 men and 26 women. At the close of the year it was 5 men and 16 women short. This shortage has been remedied to some extent by the employment of temporary women teachers, of whom several have fairly good qualifications. Others have gone after a few months of some value, but they need much supervision, and they cannot take big classes. The shortage was increased by the necessity of coming to the assistance of the University.

Table V gives the number of pupils receiving an English Education as nearly 10,000 or more than 3 times what it was 20 years ago. The desire for a knowledge of English is by no means adequately shown in this Table, as the English Schools are full and turning away candidates for admission. The increase in vernacular education in the year under review is striking, but is partially explained by the fact that more schools in the New Territories have come under the hands of the Department. The combined average attendance at the 3 British schools, 163, was the same as in 1919. There was a falling off in attendance at the Peak School, for reasons probably connected with the very great difficulty which was experienced in maintaining the staff. The Victoria School also showed a falling off, partly the cause and partly the consequence of a decision to confine it to girls and small boys. The Kowloon School on the other hand began at the end of the year to grow exceedingly, and beyond its seating accommodation.

The number of pupils at schools in the Colony excluding the Police School and the uncontrolled schools in the New Territories shows an increase of 2,921 over 1919, the increase in pupils in English schools being 647 and in the vernacular schools, 2,274.

EDUCATION IN ENGLISH.

The writer has now completed his 20th year in the Department and a very brief comparison of the general development in that period may perhaps be allowed. Twenty years ago, our effort in English education was largely meaningless, because the teaching of spoken English was almost entirely neglected. The standard reached by a few pupils, as shown by the Oxford Local results was, if at all, little below what it is now. But the general improvement is demonstrable by the fact that all pupils in the two Senior classes of all schools are now compelled to take the University Matriculation (or Senior) and Junior Examinations. Considering this, the percentage of passes is fairly high and compares favourably with that of the selected candidates from outside schools. Also it varies little from year to year. When a comparison is made between such schools as Queen's College (Government) St. Joseph's (Grant) and St. Stephen's (Uncontrolled) little difference can be detected. The syllabuses adopted have again and again been amended in detail by various strong committees. As a whole I am satisfied that there is no room for any startling change in method or curriculum.

It is a well-known fact that the candidates who matriculate from the Straits have a higher knowledge of English as a whole than the average of Hongkong pupils; the reason is known also. Here by common consent Chinese boys are expected to study Chinese, and this involves three years preliminary study in a Vernacular School, and about eight periods weekly for the eight years of their school career. In the Straits on the contrary it is not held essential that Chinese should be able to write their language.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

Twenty years ago Vernacular Education was known to the Department solely by the work of 78 Missionary grant schools. With a few exceptions it was almost valueless. The Committee on Education reported in 1902—

"Beginning with the Trinitarian and Thousand Character, and certain other Classics, which are learnt by heart, the scholars are taught first to read and then to write the characters. Subsequently they learn their

meanings, first as isolated characters and afterwards in their context. Unfortunately they nearly all leave school before getting as far as this, that is to say, unable to read. Geography is taught (very badly) in the Fourth Standard, where many of the scholars were at the last examination ignorant that Hongkong was a British Colony; a number hazarded the opinion that it belonged to Russia."

"But this is not all; the children from whom alone such knowledge was expected are a very small minority, as the following figures show. Out of 795 boys who obtained passes in the last examination, only 54 or 7 per cent. were in the higher Standards (Fourth or above)."

As late as 1914 only 24 per cent. of the pupils were in Standards III and above. In 1920 the proportion was 45 or almost double, and that with a much higher standard set.

The present position is outlined in the following paragraphs. Urban District.—There are 13,719 children on the books of the Vernacular Day Schools of the Colony and 405 more in the Night Schools. The average attendance at the day schools is 88 per cent. of the total enrolment. This is a high figure all things considered, and shows that there is considerable competition for seats.

The Government does not operate any purely Vernacular Schools, but assists them in four ways—(1) by Grants; (2) by Subsidies; (3) by Inspections; (4) by operating Normal Schools for teachers as described below.

Grants.—These—except for a very few schools which are specially favoured—vary from \$3 to \$5 for each unit of average attendance. The schools in receipt of these Grants are all managed by missionary or (latterly) non-Christian charitable bodies. In the first category there are 26 Mission Schools as compared with 78 twenty years ago. They are now mostly for girls.

This falling off in numbers is explained by the superior attractions of the subsidy system; also, it may be presumed, by the competition of the Confucian and Tung Wa Grant Schools which with few exceptions give a free education. All the Grant Schools are bound by the conditions of the Grant Code.

Subsidies.—The system of subsidies was first started in the New Territories, and lately adopted in Hongkong. It consists in giving quarterly a lump sum of \$5 to \$20 to schools which appear to the Director of Education upon the advice of the Inspectors to be deserving. In 1920, \$20,000 was thus absorbed by schools in the Colony, including \$10,000 given to the Confucian Society, and \$7,200 by schools in the New Territories. The Inspectors in forming their opinion are guided by the absolute value of the schools judged from a technical standpoint; by their size; by their financial position; and by their usefulness. Thus a bare-foot school in a poor district might receive a subsidy in preference to one corresponding to a private preparatory school at home.

The subsidy can be withdrawn without notice, wherein lies a distinction between the grant and subsidy systems. Another is that the subsidized schools get a lump sum, roughly proportioned to their size, and not a grant calculated on the exact number of pupils. As the maximum subsidy is \$20 a month it is not at present possible to apply this system to big schools; but this is a remediable weakness.

It is obvious that the system requires inspectors and sub-inspectors of considerable qualifications and experience. At present the Department is very well served in these respects.

Inspections.—In theory the Correspondents of Grant Schools and the Managers of Subsidized Schools control the teaching and general conduct of their schools. In practice this is only rarely the case. The teachers look more and more to the Inspectorial Staff for guidance. Under the Grant Code, new teachers have to be approved by the Department, and it follows that the inspections which take place at irregular intervals throughout the year do not merely result in reports on existing conditions, but are occasions for advice and instruction. In fact the duties of the Inspectors are really those of peripatetic Normal Masters. Under these conditions the standard of efficiency in the Vernacular Schools has risen very rapidly in the past few years, and is now about as high as can be expected of the general level of capacity displayed by the teaching staff. That is unfortunately a low one on the whole. And the best hope of a rapid improvement lies in teaching the teachers. To this end, Evening Classes have for many years been established as explained below. But it is much to expect of a teacher to attend such classes at a distance from his home at the conclusion of a day's work. Many teachers besides are of an age and mental habit which render them prone to new ideas. For this among other reasons, the training of the next generation of teachers is the most necessary step precedent to any further great advance in education as a whole.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS. Similar difficulty in obtaining Staff prevails all over the world; and that is one reason why normal training is so very important in Hongkong. Another reason is that though our school buildings are now full, which limits the Staff required, a big forward stride is sure to be taken sooner or later, when the demands on the Staff will be greater than ever. A third reason is that the growing cost of British trained teachers calls for the dilution of their services by a locally trained product. This need has been recognised for many years, and a number of efforts—some very unambitious in appearance but considerable in the aggregate—have been made to meet it.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The principal Grant Schools are periodically inspected by Government doctors. The reports show that the general health is good. The condition of the children's teeth during recent years appears as a result of these inspections and the consequent information to parents to have greatly improved. The medical inspection of eyesight in Queen's College, Belhios Public School and the District Schools has at last been put on a satisfactory basis. The system is as follows—An entrance fee equalling one month's school fee is now charged to new pupils, which is credited to a fund, against which the fee for Medical Inspection by Dr. Harston—at first \$7 but now \$10—and the cost of spectacles (\$7) is charged. In return, every pupil is entitled to free examination and spectacles if needed. As this privilege is extended to all pupils whereas only new pupils pay fees, it was anticipated that for the first year or two the fund would show a deficit, but owing to the percentage of defective eyesight being less than that anticipated, there was a credit balance at the end of the year. The method in force is that the pupils' eyesight, (and incidentally teeth and general health) is examined by a Government doctor—in the case of the Belhios Public School Dr. Alice Hickling, M.B.E., kindly officiated. All suspect cases are sent with a form to Dr. Harston. If spectacles are not required, the form is returned to the Headmaster for the information of the inspecting Doctor on his next visit. Otherwise the pupil is passed with his prescription and form to the optician, who sends the form to this office with his bill, and it then goes to the Head Master to note. Under this system a record will easily be kept of each pupil's eyesight as he passes from Class to Class or School to School.

THE UNIVERSITY.

My time was mainly occupied during two months in the spring with the University Commission, of which I was a member. In the autumn term Mr. Forster, a master in the Department, was seconded to the University as Professor of Education. While in the existing shortage of Staff he could ill be spared, the necessity of filling the appointment was considered paramount in the interests of our schools and students in training, no less than those of the University. At the end of the year Mr. Morris, Headmaster of Saiyinsun School, was appointed Master of Method at the University, in addition to his own duties. Here again it is very advantageous to the Department that the teaching of Government students should be conducted on the lines which they will be expected to follow when they take up their work as teachers in the Department.

The great increase in the passes for the Junior year should produce a corresponding increase in the Matriculation successes next year. The larger number of successes for the external Schools shows that the Hongkong standard of education is an increasing influence in the schools of China and the Straits.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. A Board of Education was established early in the year "for the purpose of assisting the Director of Education in matters pertaining to the development and improvement of Education in the Colony." The Director of Education is *Ex-Officio* Chairman and the Inspector of English Schools and Senior Inspector of Vernacular Schools are *Ex-Officio* Members. In addition, the Board is composed of 9 Members nominated by the Government. The full Board met thrice in the course of the year. Subcommittees were formed which visited the principal schools, and their advice has been of the greatest use to the Department.

EXCLUDED SCHOOLS.

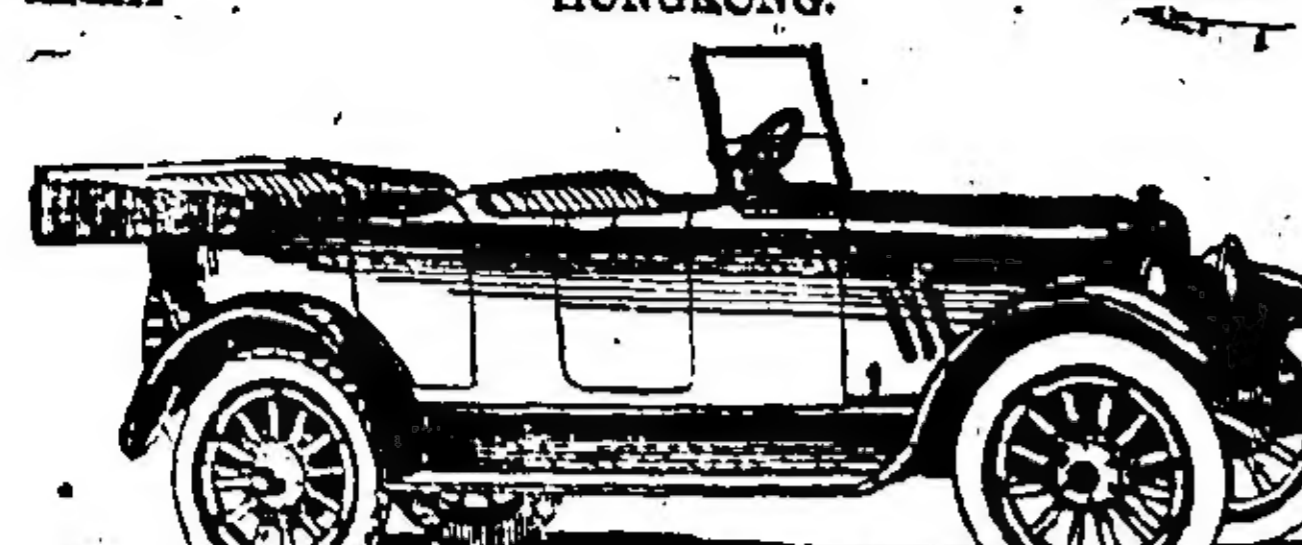
The Police School, formerly staffed by masters from the Education Department, has been replaced by a Police Training School, which is entirely under the control of the Police and staffed by them. St. Paul's College was placed upon the Grant List as from July 1, 1919. Of the non-Government schools which at the coming in force of the Education Ordinance were excluded from its operation there now remain two only: St. Stephen's Colleges for Boys and Girls. They had an average attendance of 139 and 85 respectively (132 and 60 in 1919).

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

WHEN you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy at this season of the year, you are neglecting them, as toward complaint is sure to be prominent, and it is too dangerous a remedy to be trifled with. This is especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the trouble within control, and save you a life, or at least a doctor's bill. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MERCEDES MOTOR CAR CO.

59-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



General Office: 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The 19th ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held at the office of Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G., at noon today. Mr. E. G. Chapman presided and there were also present Sir C. P. Chater and Mr. W. S. Brown, Directors, Mr. C. B. Brown, Secretary, and Messrs. C. Montague Ede, N. V. A. Croucher, and L. S. Green, shareholders.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:

Gentlemen.—The Report and Accounts together with Auditor's Report having been in your hands for some days, I will with your permission take them as read.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to place before you the excellent figures shown; the profit on Working Account is the best we have had since the Company started 19 years ago, being \$32,014.50 against \$23,120.16 last year. Our earnings were greater, and as overhead expenses remain fairly steady irrespective of the amount of turnover it follows that our profit is larger; shipping was good and we were working at full capacity the greater part of the year. Our thanks are due to the Manager, Mr. Gee and the staff for the excellent results before you.

Your directors recommend that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, \$27,653.71 be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 12% \$12,000.00
Write off Machinery..... 4,500.00
Write off Buildings..... 3,500.00
Carry forward..... 7,653.71

The writing off is the same as last year but the carry forward is larger, the reason for it is that your directors are aware of some large contingent expenses which must be met during the next few months.

Our boilers are inefficient, they are too small and the pressure is too low; we have in contemplation the purchase of 2 suitable boilers which we can acquire at a low price.

We have applied to the Government for a piece of land adjacent to that on which we house part of our staff and if we secure it at the auction we intend to put up additional quarters. We also propose to rearrange our washers and hydros with a view to economy of working.

With regard to our assets you will notice that during the year we have expended \$4,598.63 upon a motor junk which is proving satisfactory for harbour work. We have also purchased 100 shares in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.

A fortnight ago your Directors were approached by the Hongkong Hotel Company with a scheme for the absorption of this Company by the Hotel Company. We carefully considered the matter and are convinced that the terms offered are to the benefit of our shareholders. The difference between the present value of our assets and the book value was taken into account and the basis of the scheme is that in exchange for 24 Laundry shares you will be offered 1 share in the Hotel Company. The Hotel Company as you are aware is splitting up the nominal value of its shares and the 1 Hotel share referred to will be of the new nominal value of \$10.

A special meeting will be called later at which the necessary Special Resolutions will be placed before you, and if you pass them a liquidator will be appointed and the Company put into voluntary liquidation.

I now beg to propose the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented; after they have been seconded I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability any questions that shareholders may desire to ask.

There being no questions, Mr. C. Montague Ede seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Greenhill proposed that Sir Paul Chater be re-elected a director. Mr. Croucher seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Croucher proposed, and Mr. Greenhill seconded, that Mr. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., be re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$300.

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Chairman thanked the members present for their attendance and said that dividend warrants were now ready and might be had on application to the Secretary.

MISCHA ELMAN.

NO CONCERT WEDNESDAY.

No cable having been received from Mr. Mischa Elman regarding his return visit to Hongkong, the management of the Kowloon Theatre have reluctantly been compelled to cancel the arrangements for the concert to have been given there on Wednesday. No definite information has been received but it is still hoped that Mr. Elman will yet be heard in Kowloon.

CONSTABLE CHARGED.

INDIAN'S ALLEGED THEFT.

Before Magistrate Lindsell this morning an Indian constable was charged with larceny, the offence alleged to have been committed about 3 a.m. yesterday morning when he is stated to have entered the European revenue officers' quarters at the Harbour Office. Revenue Officer Brown deposed that having come off duty at 3 a.m., and unable to get home to Kowloon he lay down on a desk in the room where European officers put whatever they seize. About half an hour later he awakened to find a Chinese revenue officer holding the defendant who was in uniform. The door was ajar. A pocket book taken from complainant's tunic was found on the defendant's person minus its contents.

After the Chinese revenue officer had given evidence that he saw defendant enter the office and caught him standing over the tunic, further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday. Mr. Leo Longinotto conducted the defence.

SAN FRANCISCO'S 'CHINESE WALL.'

AN ENTERPRISING PLAN.

CAN THE BAY BE BRIDGED?

San Francisco, June 18.—San Francisco's "Chinese Wall," as some have called the waters of San Francisco Bay which separates this peninsula city from the continental mainland of Alameda County, is to be crossed, according to plans announced here recently. All the plans call for a bridge across the bay, with one scheme proposing a tube to Yerba Buena Island, half way across, and a bridge the rest of the distance.

Bridging the bay would, it is claimed, bring closer together the city of San Francisco with the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other points on the continental side of the metropolitan area. Daily, hundreds of thousands of people, who live across the bay cross on the ferries and generally, on Sundays and holidays, the ferry systems cannot keep up with the crush of automobiles seeking passage across.

Engineers are discussing the type of bridge to be built. The proposal to utilize Yerba Buena Island calls for a tube from the San Francisco side, a railroad around the island and a suspension bridge to the end of one long ferry pier already built. Another scheme is to cross the bay with a bridge over the shallow waters leading to the lower sections of the harbour.

Gustav Lindenthal, widely known eastern engineer, has drawn a set of plans for a proposed bridge, it was announced here, and A. J. Rich, San Francisco financier, has declared that the money for the bridge proposed by Lindenthal can be raised without difficulty.

Chambers of Commerce on both sides of the bay, together with the San Francisco Motor Car Dealers' Association are supporting the proposal.

BLAZON TYPE NOT NECESSARY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy needs no glaring headlines to attract the public eye. The simple statement that all chemists sell it is sufficient, as every family knows its value. It has been used for forty years and is just what the name implies. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COAT FOR A COAT.

YOUNG WOMAN'S FRAUD.

Arrested while boarding a Canton steamer wearing a coat obtained by fraud, a well-dressed Chinese girl explained to Magistrate Lindsell this morning that she needed the clothing as she had been robbed of her effects in her home village.

Sub-Inspector Field said that the defendant entered a Des Voeux Road shop yesterday and told the shopkeeper that she had been sent by her mistress to purchase some clothing. Taking a jacket she promised to return at 3 p.m. if it was not suitable. Later becoming suspicious, the shopkeeper called at the house of the girl's supposed mistress and was told that the girl, a mui tsai, was no longer in the household.

The Magistrate (to Sub-Inspector Field): Send this girl to the Secretary for Chinese affairs. I do not want to send her to prison. To fine her would be the same thing as she has no money.

Sub-Inspector Field: We know nothing against the girl. The Magistrate (to the defendant): You will be sent to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs who will probably send you to the Po Leung Kok. Try and lead a better life in future.

GOLD FOR BIRDS.

CHINESE GIRL'S UNUSUAL STORY.

To entice the birds to come out of their holes, was the inducement a 11-year old girl said had led her to give a pair of gold mounted rattan bangles and a pair of gold earrings to a Chinese boy fifteen years of age who invited her to come up the hillside with him behind the Pak Tai Temple in Hok On village. She had been on her way to her grandmother's house in the same street when she met the boy. On the hillside they were joined by another boy, and after she handed over the jewellery, the two lads departed telling her to wait there until they returned. The most surprising feature of this extraordinary story is the disbelief of the police whose report, brief and unromantic, would appear to make the young lady an artist in fiction. "Inquiries made. Report very doubtful."

THE KWANGS WAR.

KWEILIN AND SHUMCHOW CAPTURED.

A bulletin has been issued by military headquarters at Canton announcing that Kweilin was captured by the troops under Gen. Liu Chin-wan, the Kwangsi general who surrendered the city of Wuchow to the Cantonese and subsequently was appointed commander of the Kwangtung troops by Gov. Chen Chung-ming to attack Warlord Lu Yung-tung. The fall of Kweilin happened on the same day that Shumchow was captured by the troops of Gen. Ngai Bong-ping.

SEVEN ROBBERS.

GARDENER'S HOUSE ENTERED.

Seven men, one armed with a revolver and another with a dagger, broke into a house in Chon Lung village, Kowloon Tsai Valley on Sunday night. After terrorising the occupants, tying up the proprietor, a gardener and several of his folk, they looted the place at their leisure, departing after an hour's stay with \$12 in cash and clothing valued at \$20.

DUTCH BANK DIVIDEND.

Advices have been received by the Hongkong branch of the Nederlandsche Indische Handelsbank to the effect that at the meeting of shareholders held in Amsterdam it was decided to declare a dividend of 15 per cent for the book year 1920.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The Telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 11.00 a.m. July 19, 1921. Typhoon in about 125 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N. moving NNW.

During the week which ended on July 16, three fatal cases of plague (Chinese) were reported and there was one case of diphtheria (British). There were five cases (three imported) of enteric fever, three of them being British and two Chinese.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WERE you ever seized with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two of this sure-acting remedy will surely be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

THE WINDING-UP PETITION.

POLICY OF "WAIT AND SEE."

ADVOCATED BY MANAGER.

Mention was made in the Supreme Court this morning before the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) of the petition of the Hongkong Manager M. Montargis, for the winding-up of the Banque Industrielle de Chine on the ground of its inability to pay its debts due in the Colony.

Appearing on behalf of the petitioner Mr. F. C. Jenkin asked that the petition should be adjourned for 28 days. In support of his application Counsel read an affidavit by M. Montargis to the effect that from a perusal of a telegram handed to him by the French Consul General and of a translation of the French Bill for the "institution of transactional settlement between traders and their creditors" M. Montargis "was of the opinion that a meeting of the shareholders was being held on the 25th of July for the purpose of passing a resolution sanctioning an application to the Court for a transactional settlement."

"In my opinion" the affidavit of M. Montargis proceeded "it would be to the benefit of the creditors and depositors of my said Bank in Hongkong to await the decision of the French Court as to the granting of such transactional settlement before finally deciding to wind up my said Bank in Hongkong. From the telegrams I have read in the papers in Hongkong during the past ten days and from my knowledge of the political situation in France I am of the opinion that the French Government will bring moral pressure to bear in financial circles in France in order to retrieve the position of my said Bank and to make some arrangement whereby depositors and creditors if not paid up in full will at least receive more than my said Bank in Hongkong would be able to pay if it was wound up forthwith."

"I therefore humbly ask the Court" concluded the affidavit "that the hearing for the winding up order be adjourned for one month and that the said Bank be carried on by the provisional liquidator and the special manager already appointed in order to reap the benefit (if any) of any moratorium or scheme of arrangement which may be arrived at in Paris and which may benefit the depositors and creditors in Hongkong."

Mr. Jenkin said that there were ample grounds for the adjournment. The policy of the Courts when a foreign company went into liquidation had been to wait and see what went on in the country of domicile and any action taken in Hongkong was merely to protect the creditors here.

His Lordship: There is no opposition? Nobody else is appearing? Mr. Jenkin said that Miss Mary Storman, of the Peak Hotel, Hongkong, a creditor to the extent of \$189.15.3 had intimated her intention of appearing but she was not represented by counsel and he could not see her in Court.

His Lordship: Has the provisional liquidator anything to say on this application?

The Registrar: No, my Lord.

His Lordship: Then the petition will be adjourned for 28 days. The provisional liquidator (the Registrar) and special manager (Mr. E. A. Williams) are continued in their appointment.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A man was run over by the third express train of the Canton Samshui Railway near the Shao Ben Bridge last Sunday. The train was bound for Samshui and when it was near the Shao Ben Station, a man was seen standing in the middle of the tracks. Although the whistle blew several times, the man did not move an inch as if he was stupefied. It was not until the train was about to run over him that he tried to dodge to one side and lie by the side of the track. But it was too late and he was run over. The identity of the unfortunate man is still unknown, says the Canton Times.

SALT SMUGGLERS CAUGHT.

About 2,000 sacks of smuggled salt weighing 50 cwt each were landed at the Tien Chi Wharf Canton yesterday afternoon says today's Canton Times. The salt was seized at Kow Kong and about 10 smugglers were also captured and taken to military headquarters. Reports of wholesale smuggling of salt were received recently and the troops have been ordered to keep a strict watch of any suspicious boats in the interior. The salt landed yesterday was the result of a search conducted by the troops at Kow Kong where a very strongly organized band of smugglers was engaged in this illicit trade.

LOSS OF "LUEN ON."

FULL COURT APPEAL.

INSURANCE POLICY DISPUTE.

An appeal from a judgment delivered by the acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) in July of last year was under consideration this morning by the Full Court consisting of Mr. Justice Skinner Turner (Judge of H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, the acting Chief Justice) and the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood).

Young Kwong-yung, trading as Mat Tze, was the appellant and the Young Shing Insurance and Investment Company, Ltd. the respondents. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. X. P. Almeida) appeared to support the appeal and Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. G. C. Haywood) to oppose it.

In the original action the appellant was the unsuccessful plaintiff. He claimed from the Company a sum of \$20,000, under a marine policy of insurance, in respect of the loss at sea from an unknown cause of the s.s. "Luen On." At the hearing after the plaintiff's case had closed the defendant's counsel submitted that there was no case to answer since it had not been proved that the ship was lost through one of the perils specified in the policy, namely "rocks, waves, typhoons or wind." The acting Chief Justice upheld the point and gave a verdict for the defendant.

Argument by counsel occupied the whole of the morning and ranged around the construction of the insurance policy, Mr. Alabaster claiming that the Judge's view that it was a special insurance against special definite dangers was an unreasonable one. The Court decided to arrive at a decision upon the point raised before proceeding further with the appeal and the hearing was therefore adjourned to a later stage.

MOTOR SPEEDING.

DRIVER FINED FOR SERIOUS OFFENCE.

Remarking that the case was a serious one, Magistrate Lindsell this morning imposed a fine of \$25 on a Chinese driver employed by the Eagle Garage convicted of having driven car No. 95 in a controlled area at the end of Nathan Road, Kowloon. The speed limit was 10 miles and evidence was given that defendant drove the car at between 25 and 30 miles an hour. The defendant could only offer the feeble excuse that he did not think at the time that he was travelling so fast.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee have arranged for a Club Room for the use of Members. The room is situated in the Hongkong Club Annex Buildings on the Ground Floor, next to the Jockey Club Offices. It will be available from 1st August. Suitable Papers and Magazines are being ordered from home and the Secretary will be glad to hear from any Members who would like to make gifts of books, etc.

(sds) F. BEVINGTON,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer
Hongkong, July 15, 1921

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, China Command, brings to the notice of all concerned that no soldier can be placed under stoppages of pay for a private debt.

It therefore, inhabitants suffer soldiers to contract debts, they do so at their own risk.
Hongkong, July 19, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1921, commencing at 3.30 p.m. at No. 19, Humphreys Building, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Ostrich, Tables, Stone Soller, Lawn Mower, Tennis nets and Gear, etc. Terms:—Cash on delivery.
LAMBERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, July 19, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as

SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only). From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only).

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE

Sailings: To Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only). From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 2nd August.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUM having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

Via SINGAPORE, PENANG AND COLOMBO.

S.S. "CICLIA".....Sailing on or about 30th July.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....end of August.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....Sailing Middle of August.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

FROM COLOMBO

S.S. "UMKUZU".....Sailing about July 30th.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

ARGON MARU.....Tuesday, 19th July.

ETIMALAYA MARU.....Sunday, 14th August.

SUENOS AIRES—Río de Janeiro, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore.

Passenger Service.

PANAMA MARU.....Thursday, 25th August.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

MALAY MARU.....Wednesday, 27th July.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

KISPU MARU.....Monday, 1st August.

Excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Osaka.

Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINT U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

ARIZONA MARU (omit Dairen).....Thursday, 21st July.

MANILA MARU.....Sunday, 14th August.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

HAYRE MARU.....Sunday, 14th August.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ.

JAPAN FERTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

SHUNKO MARU.....Saturday, 3rd July.

KEELUNG via SW TOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.R.E. wharf near the Harbour Office.

KAIJO MARU.....Sunday, 24th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SORHU MARU.....Thursday, 28th July.

For sailing dates and for particulars please apply to Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

NEW YORK DIRECT

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "HELENUS".....Via Suez Canal.....8th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON SEAS & CO., CANTON.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA".....20th August.

For Freight and Passage, apply to:-

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

Telephone No. 2207.

112, Connaught Road Central.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.....Sailing July 21, at 8 a.m.

AMOI AND SHANGHAI.....Sailing July 21, at Noon.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHANG &.....Sailing July 21, at 4 p.m.

TIENTSIN.....Sailing July 21, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & SUICHOW.....Sailing July 21, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & PUHOW.....Sailing July 21, at Noon.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO.....Sailing July 21, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & FUJIAN.....Sailing July 21, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL AND CARGO. Steamers.

Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State rooms.

Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly) taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipments at Wusung.

SANJOON LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to:-

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 22.

ADMIRAL THE LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE. FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

LEAVE HONGKONG. ARRIVE SEATTLE.

S.S. "WHEATLAND MONTANA".....July 22nd.

S.S. "SILVER STATE".....FOR MANILA.....Aug. 2nd.

S.S. "CROSSKEYS".....Aug. 15th.....Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "KEE-TONE STATE".....Sept. 2nd.....Sept. 22nd.

S.S. "WENATCHIE".....Oct. 2nd.....Oct. 22nd.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT.

Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

S.S. "MONTAGUE".....August 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions.

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.

Via Panama

"BELLFLOWER".....August 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to:-

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON—SINGAPORE—JAVA PORTS.

LAKE ONAWA.....Sailing Aug. 1st.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS. PASSENGER OFFICE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2nd Floor, 57.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA

Sailings subject to alteration.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call: Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU".....Sailing on 28th July.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU".....Sailing on 8th August.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call: Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU".....Sailing on 25th July.

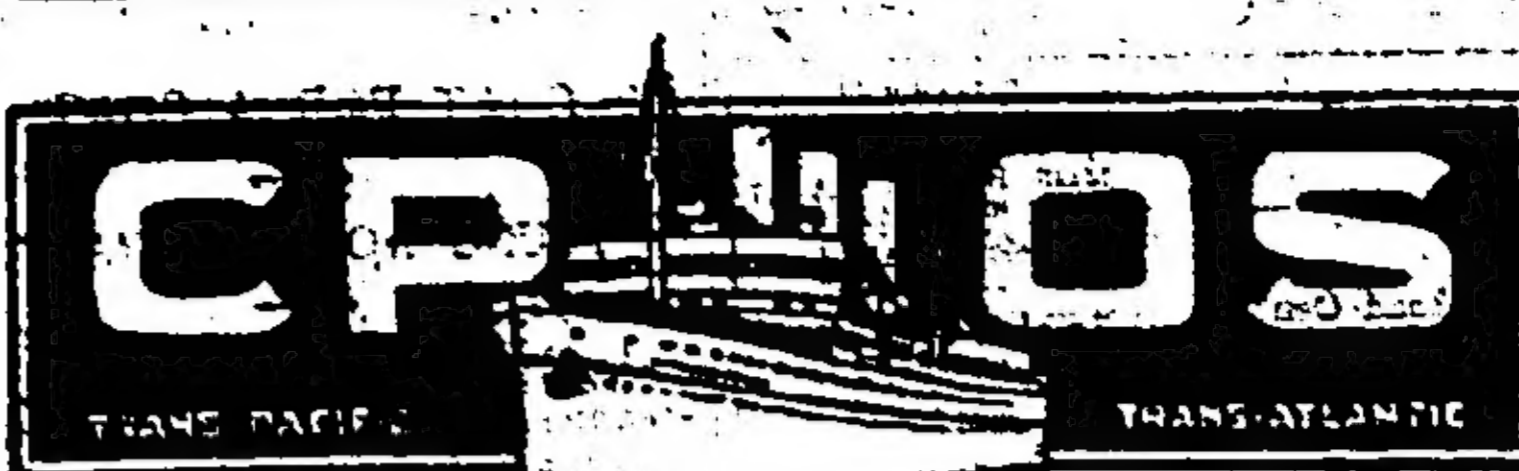
All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, and are fitted with Electric Light, Fans and Wireless Telegraph.

For further information please apply to:-

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

At 3, Queen's Road Central.

SHIPPING



HOME VIA CANADA.

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (MOR) KO, YOKOHAMA, VANCOUVER & MONTREAL.

PACIFIC STATION [HONGKONG] DEPART [VANCOUVER] ARRIVE [MONTREAL]

S. Asia July 31 Aug. 8 E. France Aug. 12 Aug. 19

E. Russia Aug. 18 Sept. 5 E. Britain Sept. 10 Sept. 16

Monteagle Aug. 23 Sept. 18 Melita Sept. 22 Oct. 1

S. Asia Sept. 15 Oct. 3 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 25

E. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 25

E. Russia Oct. 12 Oct. 21 Victorian Nov. 11 Nov. 20

Monteagle Oct. 26 Nov. 19 E. Britain Nov. 26 Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allocation of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Car, Compartments & Dining Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 732. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

PACIFIC STATION [HONGKONG] DEPART [VANCOUVER] ARRIVE [MONTREAL]

S. Asia July 31 Aug. 8 E. France Aug. 12 Aug. 19

E. Russia Aug. 18 Sept. 5 E. Britain Sept. 10 Sept. 16

Monteagle Aug. 23 Sept. 18 Melita Sept. 22 Oct. 1

S. Asia Sept. 15 Oct. 3 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 25

E. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 25

E. Russia Oct. 12 Oct. 21 Victorian Nov. 11 Nov. 20

Monteagle Oct. 26 Nov. 19 E. Britain Nov. 26 Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.

Allocation of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.

Standard Sleeping Car, Compartments & Dining Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

Hongkong Office. Telephone 732. Cable Address GACANPAC.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NANKING"

July 30th at noon - Aug. 9th Sept. 9th

HONGKONG to MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" - - - - - August 30th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

S.S. "CHINA" S.S. "NILE"

July 30th September 16th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

also

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT,

Palmer's Building, Ice House Street.

Telephone, PASSENGERS' DEPT. Tel. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT.

No. 1834. No. 2161.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good

Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Saloons

and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 15 Days)

HAIPHONG.....Capt. W. O. Paumotu.....TUESDAY, 19th July, at 1 p.m.

HAICHENG.....Capt. A. H. Stewart.....FRIDAY, 23rd July, at 1 p.m.

HAICHONG.....Capt. W. Cooper.....TUESDAY, 27th July, at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Bank Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:-

General Manager.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

MOGADISHU, DAR-es-SALAAM, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to:-

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED

For LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, HAVRE, ANTWERP, LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, HAVRE, ANTWERP, LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, HAVRE, ANTWERP, LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, HAVRE, ANTWERP, LONDON, GLASG

SHIPPING

P. & O.-BRITISH INDIA APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From	Destination
"SYRIA"	7,000	30th July	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"KALAN"	8,000	10th Aug.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"DUNERA"	8,000	20th Aug.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"KASHEER"	8,000	30th Aug.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"KHEER"	8,000	10th Sept.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"SOMALI"	8,000	20th Sept.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.
"SOUHAN"	8,000	30th Sept.	MASSILLON, LONDON & A. W. P.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From	Destination
"EURYALUS"	3,800	14th July	Singapore only.
"GREGORY APCAR"	4,700	30th July	Calcutta via Straits.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From	Destination
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	Manila, Thursday Island,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,800	2nd Aug.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	and Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From	Destination
"EURYALUS"	3,875	19th July	Swatow and Amoy.
"MANILA"	7,800	21st July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"JAPAN"	8,000	20th July	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHEER"	8,000	30th Aug.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yama.
"DUNERA"	8,000	10th Sept.	Shanghai only.
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	2nd Aug.	Japan only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
their P. & O. tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with electric fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Passes Messengers not more than 3 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. 1 1/2 in. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within two days
of the surveyor's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, and other, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

For further information, apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS,
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 25, Wing Woe Street, Central.

N. Y. K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA OR VANCOUVER via Manila.

Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

SUWA MARU Friday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omit, Manila) Tuesday, 2nd Aug. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang.

YOKOHAMA MARU Wednesday, 3rd August.
KLEI Sunday, 14th August, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

TOTTORI MARU Letter half of August.
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.
AKI MARU Tuesday, 16th Aug. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via PANAMA.

LYONS MARU Sunday, 14th August.
TAKAKURA MARU Thursday, 26th August.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU Friday, 16th September.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

WAKASA MARU Monday, 26th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
RANGKOW MARU Monday, 22nd July.

BANGKOK MARU Thursday, 4th August.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGU MARU Friday, 19th August.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SADO MARU Friday, 22nd July, at 11 a.m.
TAJIMA MARU Sunday, 24th July.
NAGATO MARU Wednesday, 27th July.

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
K. KANEKI, Manager.
Telephone No. 222.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

COLLECTED DEPARTURE.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.
July 20—R. I. Kuryama.
21—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
22—D. L. Haining.
23—J.O.S.N. Haining.
24—D. L. Haining.
25—J.O.S.N. Haining.
26—D. L. Haining.
27—J.O.S.N. Haining.
28—D. L. Haining.

AMOI.
July 20—R. I. Kuryama.
21—J.O.S.N. Haining.
22—D. L. Haining.
23—J.O.S.N. Haining.
24—D. L. Haining.
25—J.O.S.N. Haining.
26—D. L. Haining.
27—J.O.S.N. Haining.
28—D. L. Haining.

FOOCHOW.
July 22—D. L. Haining.
23—D. L. Haining.

SHANGHAI.
July 20—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
21—J.O.S.N. Haining.
22—D. L. Haining.
23—J.O.S.N. Haining.
24—D. L. Haining.
25—J.O.S.N. Haining.
26—D. L. Haining.
27—J.O.S.N. Haining.
28—D. L. Haining.

WUHAWEI AND CHIFOO.
July 21—C. N. Haining.

TIENSIN.
July 21—C. N. Haining.

TSINGTAO.
July 20—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
21—C. N. Haining.
22—C. N. Haining.

PUKOW.
July 20—C. N. Haining.
21—C. N. Haining.

TAKU AND DALNY.
Aug. 4—B. F. Haining.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.
July 20—C. N. Haining.
21—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
22—C. N. Haining.

SAIGON.
July 23—M. M. Cap Arcona.
Aug. 2—A. L. Late Oava.

SINGAPORE.
July 23—C. M. Haining.
24—B. & D. West Haining.
25—B. L. Haining.
26—A. L. Late Oava.
27—C. M. Haining.

BANGKOK.
July 27—J.O.S.N. Haining.
Aug. 1—O. S. Haining.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.
MANILA.
July 20—B. F. Haining.
21—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
22—A. L. Late Oava.
23—B. F. Haining.
24—B. F. Haining.
25—B. F. Haining.
26—B. F. Haining.
27—B. F. Haining.
28—B. F. Haining.

SANDAKAN.
July 23—J.O.S.N. Yanna.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.
July 27—R. P. M. Van Cloon.
28—R. P. M. Van Cloon.
29—J. C. L. Haining.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.
CALCUTTA.
(Via Rangoon).
July 23—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—B. L. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—B. L. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—B. L. Haining.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.
July 23—O. S. K. Haining.
Aug. 20—P. & O. Haining.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
July 25—E. & A. Haining.
Aug. 16—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—C. & A. Haining.
29—E. & A. Haining.

JAPAN PORTS.
July 19—M. M. Haining.
20—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
21—P. & O. Haining.
22—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—B. L. Haining.
25—B. F. Haining.
26—J.O.S.N. Tungkang.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—O. S. K. Haining.
31—B. L. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.
6—N. Y. K. Haining.
7—N. Y. K. Haining.
8—N. Y. K. Haining.
9—N. Y. K. Haining.
10—N. Y. K. Haining.
11—N. Y. K. Haining.
12—N. Y. K. Haining.
13—N. Y. K. Haining.
14—N. Y. K. Haining.
15—N. Y. K. Haining.
16—N. Y. K. Haining.
17—N. Y. K. Haining.
18—N. Y. K. Haining.
19—N. Y. K. Haining.
20—N. Y. K. Haining.
21—N. Y. K. Haining.
22—N. Y. K. Haining.
23—N. Y. K. Haining.
24—N. Y. K. Haining.
25—N. Y. K. Haining.
26—N. Y. K. Haining.
27—N. Y. K. Haining.
28—N. Y. K. Haining.
29—N. Y. K. Haining.
30—N. Y. K. Haining.
31—N. Y. K. Haining.

Aug. 1—B. F. Haining.
2—P. & O. Haining.
3—E. & A. Haining.
4—N. Y. K. Haining.
5—N. Y. K. Haining.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail.)

L. O. N. PLEASE STOP.

WAIT AND SEE.

LONDON, July 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bottomley and Sir J. D. Rees urged that representations be made to the League of Nations to suspend its activities as regards disarmament in view of the pending Washington conference. Mr. Balfour did not think such representations necessary. He said the League would doubtless consider the importance of the forthcoming discussions at Washington.

The disarmament committee of the League of Nations (Reuter's Paris correspondent reports) has begun its sittings. It consists of twenty members who were chosen as individuals and not as representatives of their respective governments. It includes three British. It has appointed three sub-committees to enquire into the private manufacture of war-material, the traffic in arms, and the present and pre-war military strength of various countries. The result of these investigations will be submitted to the assembly of the League on Sept. 5. It is hoped it will be helpful to the Washington conference.

HOLLANDER POLITICS.

PROVIDING FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

THE HAGUE, July 18.

A report was presented to the government with regard to the preliminary discussions of committees of the second chamber concerning revision of the constitution. As regards the succession to the throne the majority of members expressed satisfaction that such revision would end the activities of many members of foreign dynasties, one of whom might eventually be called to the throne, while on the other hand many regretted that the revision did not go far enough. It provided no opportunity for deciding that the present monarchical regime might be replaced by another whenever Wilhelm's line failed. Many energetically opposed this suggestion, and warmly approved the present form of monarchy for Holland.

CHEAPER MOTOR SPIRIT WANTED.

WILL TARIFF PREFERENCE DO IT?

LONDON, July 18.

Commons adopted a new clause in the finance bill moved by Sir R. Balfour from duty imported spirits produced within the empire. The clause gave power to industrial methylated spirits. Sir R. Balfour said that the clause was intended to revive the duties on spirits. He stated that the duties on spirits were to be reduced to the preferential rate. Other members pointed out that the clause would reduce the duties on spirits to the preferential rate.

CABLES.

LONDON, July 18.

According to the latest information in our possession, the French Government has handed over to the Chinese Government, which on several occasions has had to meet the interest due by the delivery of promissory notes. As the Capital subscribed for by the Chinese Government, a very substantial portion at least would seem to have been "subscribed" by means of Treasury Bills at varying rates of interest, maturing in 1923 and 1925. On this question we also had something to say in 1914, emphasizing the undesirability of a Bank, having official relations with the Chinese Government enrolling Chinese officials among its shareholders by the simple expedient of lending them the money to take up their shares.

What has brought about the present suspension of payment has been revealed. A French official, responsible for the statement, might have been averted. The French Government had been aware of the volume of the outstanding note issue. It will, we venture to predict, require many millions of dollars to return all outstanding notes. If the necessary sum can be found by the Chinese Government, the antagonism aroused by the refusal of the Bank Directorate to join the Consortium will not prevent the French Government and French Banking interests from according the further support necessary to tide over the present emergency, and to give the Banque Industrielle a new start.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE.

PEKING COMMENT.

HISTORY AND PROSPECTS.

To those behind the scenes the suspension of payment by the Banque Industrielle de Chine has come, not as a surprise, but as a tardy fulfilment of long-standing prophecies, says the Peking and Tientsin Times. The Banque Industrielle de Chine was founded in 1913, its Statutes being approved by the Chinese Government on January 11 of that year. In 1914 its Capital was stated to be Fcs 45,000,000, of which one-quarter had been paid up, and one third, Fcs 15,000,000 had been subscribed by the Chinese Government. The latest published announcements were to the effect that the authorized Capital was Fcs. 250,000,000 of which Fcs 160,000,000 had been subscribed, Fcs. 75,000,000 paid up and Fcs. 50,000,000 subscribed for by the Chinese Government.

As long ago as 1914 we animatedly urged strongly upon some of the transactions in which the Banque was then engaged, especially the so-called Industrial Loan for Fcs. 150,000,000, Fcs. 75,000,000 of which were offered for public subscription in Paris on April 7 of that year. The purpose of this loan was stated to be the promotion of certain public works, including the construction of a port at Pakow, and the establishment of various Municipal enterprises (including Electric Lighting, Waterworks and Tramways) in Peking. The security was to be the industrial enterprises themselves, and Peking Municipal taxes, other than the Octroi. We suggested at the time that there was no serious intention of proceeding with the Pakow port development scheme, and pointed out that the alleged municipal undertakings to be financed from the loan conflicted with established charters. The French Government underwent a serious interpellation in the Chamber on March 30, 1914, especially on the point whether substantial cash advances had already been made to the Chinese Government, but the interpellators were unable to obtain any definite information. The flotation in France of a Chinese Loan other than a purely industrial loan, at that time, would have conflicted with the French Government's engagements in regard to the Consortium, and complications were introduced by the fact that the prospectus of the loan included a letter from the French Minister of Finance. According to the latest information in our possession, Fcs. 100,000,000 of the Industrial Loan have actually been handed over to the Chinese Government, which on several occasions has had to meet the interest due by the delivery of promissory notes. As the Capital subscribed for by the Chinese Government, a very substantial portion at least would seem to have been "subscribed" by means of Treasury Bills at varying rates of interest, maturing in 1923 and 1925. On this question we also had something to say in 1914, emphasizing the undesirability of a Bank, having official relations with the Chinese Government enrolling Chinese officials among its shareholders by the simple expedient of lending them the money to take up their shares.

What has brought about the present suspension of payment has been revealed. A French official, responsible for the statement, might have been averted. The French Government had been aware of the volume of the outstanding note issue. It will, we venture to predict, require many millions of dollars to return all outstanding notes. If the necessary sum can be found by the Chinese Government, the antagonism aroused by the refusal of the Bank Directorate to join the Consortium will not prevent the French Government and French Banking interests from according the further support necessary to tide over the present emergency, and to give the Banque Industrielle a new start.

There is no reason, of course, why a Sino-French Bank, run on sound conservative lines, should not pay its way. The trouble with the Banque Industrielle appears to have been that it earned, and not without good reason, the reputation of being willing to engage in transactions of a variety and a nature which more conservative institutions would not even entertain. The financing of hotels, for instance, however promising their prospects, hardly comes within the scope of conservative banking business, yet our readers may remember that the Banque Industrielle, according to recently published reports, was interested, to the extent of over \$1,400,000, or double the share capital, in a single Peking Hotel. Many other transactions in which the Banque has been involved in this part of the world have caused considerable misgiving in conservative financial circles. It is no satisfaction, however, to recall the warnings which passed unheeded, and the predictions which, unfortunately, have come true. The suspension of payment by a Sino-French Bank of the importance of the Banque Industrielle is a matter of grave concern, not only to the clients and depositors, but also to French commercial interests generally. It is, as a French Banking authority quoted by the Temps avers, peculiarly unfortunate that such a crisis should have occurred at the very moment when the signature of the Sino-German Commercial Agreement enables the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank to resume its business activities in China. The failure of a French exchange bank with such widespread connections as the Banque Industrielle would be a serious blow to French financial prestige throughout the East. And for that reason, if for no other, it may be hoped that measures will be devised by which the Banque can be reorganized, and resume business on lines sounder than those adopted in the past. The decision of the Peking Bankers' Association to advance the funds necessary to cash outstanding banknotes might at least be a hopeful sign if we had any assurance that the Peking Bankers were aware of the volume of the outstanding note issue. It will, we venture to predict, require many millions of dollars to return all outstanding notes. If the necessary sum can be found by the Chinese Government, the antagonism aroused by the refusal of the Bank Directorate to join the Consortium will not prevent the French Government and French Banking interests from according the further support necessary to tide over the present emergency, and to give the Banque Industrielle a new start.

TAM I' THE KIRK.

O Jean, my Jean, when the bell ca's the congregation
Owre valley an' hill wi' the ding
frae its iron mou',
When a' body's thoughts is set on his
ain salvation,
Mine's set on you.

There's a reid roe lies on the Bulk o' the Word afore ye
That was growin' braw at the kirk o' day.
But the lad that pu'd yon flower i' the mornin's glory,
He canna pray.

He canna pray; but there's nae i' the Kirk will heed him
Whaur he sits aye still his lane at the side o' the wa',
For nae but the reid roe kens what my lassie gie'd him,
It an' us twa.

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

He canna sing for the sang that his ain heit raises,
He canna see for the mist that's afore his een,
And a voice drums the hale o' the psalms an' the paraphrases,
Cryin' "Jean, Jean, Jean!"

INTERPORT SWIMMING.

INVITATION TO SHANGHAI.

CONTEST IN HONGKONG.

Regarding the proposed interport contests, the facts are that the Hongkong swimmers have sent up a joint invitation to the Shanghai Clubs (Rowing Club and International Swimming Club) to despatch a team of men for a trial of skill with the representatives of the Crown Colony: and both clubs are favourable to the idea, and in all probability (if the question of the steamer fares can be satisfactorily settled) a Shanghai team will travel South this year, for the invitation has been passed on to the local swimming association and they have replied, enquiring as to the proposed events, says the China Press. This latter is a move in the right direction, for it obviates any possibility of misunderstandings, such as might have occurred last year in Kobe, when some events were included which did not suit Shanghai and on the other hand several of the Shanghai swimmers' pet events were not on the interport programme.

Considerable interest will be evinced in an interport contest between Shanghai and Hongkong, and the Southerners will give us a rare hard task to win—especially in the water polo game, when Shanghai cannot expect to have matters all their own way as happened last year at Kobe, even if the very best exponents of the game from the Model Settlement can manage to get away for the trip. Furthermore, Mr. A. A. Claxton, a member of the first Hongkong team which was pitted against Shanghai at the Victoria Recreation baths in 1909, and who has been a visitor recently to the Rowing Club tank here, reports, that the progress made by many of the younger swimmers down in Hongkong in acquiring the "crawl" is wonderful, and here again, in the matter of individual races, Shanghai's best team will be needed. It is the general hope in swimming circles that the interport invitation will be accepted, for thus will be renewed the series of friendly contests temporarily suspended during the War and since then. It would also be in order for Shanghai to send an invitation to Kobe, in acknowledgment of the latter port's hospitality last year. Perhaps since then they have improved in water polo, though it is said that their best swimmer, Albert James, is in Burma.

Amongst the passengers who arrived in Shanghai by the M.S. "Cap Arcona" was H. E. the Marquis de Desfontaines, Knight of the Chapter of Nobility of Zaragoza, and appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of Spain to China, in succession to the late Mr. Pastor. It is not the first time that the Marquis has been in China, for 25 years ago he began his Diplomatic career in foreign lands filling the post of third Secretary of the Peking Legation under the then Spanish Minister, the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps during the Boxer troubles. The Marquis de Desfontaines who for the last three years was Minister at Caracas, Venezuela, is a University Professor of the Faculty of Political Laws and Science of Chibli, therefore, adding to his brilliant diplomatic career a well-known scientific prestige.

Summoned to appear at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon to answer a charge of having failed to detain a man who pawned a counterpane under suspicious circumstances, it bore the mark of a C.F.O.S. steamer—the proprietor of a Yaumati pawnshop entered a plea of guilty, explaining through his solicitor, Mr. F. X. d'Almada, that he was at Canton when the notice relating to the seizure of the stolen property was served on the account whom in charge of the account whom his Worship fined \$50 for perjury. "My client only knew what had happened when he returned," said counsel. "According to law he is responsible for the act of his servant, but I would like to point out that my client has been instrumental in bringing back many persons who attempted to pawn illicit goods. I ask your Worship to impose a nominal fine and warn defendant against a repetition of the offence." Defendant was

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Just received ex S. S. "Glenluce"

direct from the Scottish Fisheries:—

FILLETS ...	80 cents per lb.
HADDOCKS ...	70 " " "
KIPPERS ...	60 " " "
RED HERRINGS ...	30 " " "

CHEESE

GOUDA (Full Cream) ...	\$1.25 per lb.
EDAM ...	850 " Ball

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO. HONGKONG.

NEW MILLINERY



JUST UNPACKED A NICE SELECTION OF LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR

HATS

SMART AND ATTRACTIVE MODELS VERY INEXPENSIVE

\$3.75 to \$13.50

CHILDREN'S MILLINERY

LIGHT FANCY SILK & SILK STRAW HATS

\$4.50 to \$12.50

CALL AND INSPECT.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. HONGKONG.

finer \$20 and warned to be more careful in future.

Mr. Dempsey's contribution to the literature of the great fight—"I think I put it over him"—really sets the seal on the performance. The essence of slang is its vagueness, the language of primitive self-consciousness, but presumably Mr. Dempsey means "I think I showed myself a better man than Carpenter." It is impossible to gather this meaning save from the context of words and happenings. By itself it is meaningless. What does "it" refer to? Logically the sentence would convey the impression that Dempsey put over Carpenter something in the exact nature of a cover, the exact nature being vague. This is the language of primitive people—the people who may be supposed to enjoy seeing two people hit each other and think all the while that they are forwarding the cause of civilisation by encouraging manly sports. But manly sport and a fight such as that of Dempsey and Carpenter are as far removed as the poles, though unfortunately the modern prize-ring has received benediction from quarters which are supposed to represent culture. But it is a natural

part of the degeneration from which we are suffering that we should accept its symptoms as progressive rather than retrogressive, says the Japan Chronicle.

Commenting on the reception at the Guildhall to the Crown Prince of Japan, the reporter of the Westminster Gazette says—"I regret to say that a detachment of the band of the Coldstream Guards, playing in the Guildhall to-day on the occasion of Prince Hirohito's visit, was guilty of a serious faux pas. When the Lord Mayor arrives at the Guildhall in full State, with mace-bearer, sword-bearer, City Marshal, and many other attendants, it is customary for whatever band is performing in the gallery to play the march from Schopie. I have never known any departure from this practice. To-day, however, the band went on steadily playing the music which it had begun some minutes before the Lord Mayor appeared. The music was that of 'Chu Chin Chow,' and the Mayoral party advanced to the dais to the accompanying strains of 'The March of the Robbers!' After this the Lord Mayor should have wound up the proceedings by committing Ave-Mari, remarks a Japan contemporary.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



EXCELLENT: I think the Council prefer you to deal with the matter

JENKIN: The action deals with the objection on the right to possession of the property of tenants against ejectment. The proposal is to not in after "to quit" in the first line the "or have or shall have agreed in writing to quit". The proposed addition is in common with the rest of the Bill. It is not a new provision retrospective in effect and would be the Court would be entitled to an order of ejectment against any who, prior to the coming into this Ordinance, had agreed in writing to quit.

RENTS BILL.

(Continued from Page 9.)

That would work considerable hardship in certain cases and as I am instructed it has been done so already. The circumstances are these. The tenant is notified by his landlord that he must quit the premises he is occupying. He arranges with his landlord for a period of grace during which he may find what is called alternative accommodation. Assuming he has found alternative accommodation, and, if subsequent to that, the knowledge of this intended Ordinance caused the offer to be withdrawn, what is his position? He has agreed with his previous landlord to quit his premises and therefore the Court can make an order of ejectment, whereas he has had the alternative accommodation withdrawn from him. The tenants are not asking for much because they have met with considerable consideration from this Council. They are asking, so far as it is the duty of the Council to give the right of ejectment where agreement to quit shall have been made, that that right shall not be retrospective and that that sub-section shall read so as to make it operative only from the passing of this Ordinance. A case of Mr. Wilkinson—and I am instructed it is a bad case—where a man having agreed to quit has been left, as it were, out in the cold by reason of the withdrawal of the alternative accommodation. Therefore, I ask you when in Committee, to consider the possibility of making that portion read as from the operation of the Ordinance and not from the time of the agreement in the New Territories. There is a case where at the time of taking over the Territories a person had agreed to a sale of land, that when a certain Ordinance was put into operation, it was agreed that this agreement for sale should not be operative unless the person came in and considered his previous agreement of sale. To what extent I have properly stated the facts I cannot say, but, if that is so, it is a precedent for the application of that principle here—that after a man has made an agreement to quit it should be confirmed before the Court should make an order of ejectment.

His EXCELLENCY: Does any hon. member desire to address the Council? No member signifying any desire to do so.

SPEECH BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR said: Gentlemen, I did not intend to speak on the second reading of the Bill, but it has come to my notice that in speaking previously of the necessity of some such measure I, by an unfortunate slip, confined myself to dealing only with one case of gross extortion, namely, that of "farming," and did not give you the other information. I should like to take this opportunity of amending that mistake. I am glad, as a matter of fact, that I confined myself to one particular case because the result of my going to see to produce a letter in the newspapers from the Hongkong Land Investment Co. which afforded the best argument I have yet seen for the passing of such a Bill as this, is that it has been pointed out to me that to show that an increase of 932 is equivalent to one of 21, or rather that it would have been entirely different, personally I am so impressed by arguments based on the fact and French saying that "if my aunt had been a man she would have been my uncle." I think it is safe if we look at the facts. There was a passage in the letter in which it was shown that as a result of the farming system, the Land Investment Company had received an income representing 9.32 per cent. on their expenditure. Well, if 9.32 per cent. is the amount which the landlord was getting from his tenant I should say it was not entirely unreasonable. I should have accepted it with pleasure in those days when I was in the position of a landlord. One took risks of property standing vacant. This 9.32 represents the net result to the Hongkong Land Investment Co. That is what is paid to the owner of the farm. I contend that this is far too much. The rent is farmed by one man who probably farms it to another, and possibly it is farmed by half-a-dozen, and by the time it gets down to the tenant he is paying not 9.32 per cent., but probably 19 per cent. Even if the tenant is only a farmer and he confines himself to the very moderate rate of 61 per cent. on capital that would make 16 per cent. the tenant is paying on the property. That is too much. This is one of the evils of the farming system which is a matter I consider that ought to be dealt with and requires dealing with at once. I suggest to the Council that in the letter before us we have overwhelming reasons for dealing with the farmer at an early date. The first is a case in Irving Street—it is a case in which a farmer is concerned. The rent was raised from \$12 to \$16 in May, and it was proposed to raise it more recently from \$16 to \$20. I do not think it will be contended that the value of money has gone down 25 per cent. since the beginning of this year; so that appears to represent an increase for which there is no justification. This case is not an extraordinary one. On these facts being represented to the farmer he thought it better to compromise at \$17. The next case is from Nathan Road, Kowloon. The rent was raised \$30 a house—more than 25 per cent. increase. This is an interesting case of rent by the ground given for the increase of rent by the landlord was that if he were to build now it would cost him \$20,000 and the land might be valued at \$6,000. Such an argument is entirely irrelevant. He is not building, but taking advantage of the shortage of houses to make a wholly unjustifiable increase of the rents paid by his tenants. Another case is in Austin Road, where the rent of one room began at \$7, then rose to \$15 and then to \$17. The tenant having no right to premises the landlord put up the rent to \$15.50. The next case is from Mody Road, Kowloon. The rent in March, 1919, was \$100; in March, 1920, it became \$105; in September, 1920, \$115; and in July, 1921, \$125. That is as good a case of extortion as I have yet met. The next case is from Hollywood Road, where the rent was raised from \$30 to \$70, and there was a case in Wanchai Road, where the original rent a few years ago was \$15, and was raised to \$20 in 1914, and then to \$25 in 1915. I think that a sufficient answer to the suggestion that the rents fixed should be those of 1914. In a case in Morrison Street, rent of \$175 was raised in the fourth

moon to \$300, and now it is proposed to raise it to \$400. In Chatham Road land was leased in 1911 by the Land Investment Company at \$3. They then adopted the system of farming and the rent was raised to \$14, and the second man raised it to \$19, and at the same time, shoe money of \$50 was demanded. There were two cases in Cross Street, Wanchai. The rent was raised in one case from \$14 to \$23; and in another from \$11 to \$23. In Graham Street a rent of \$30 was raised in August, 1920, to \$70, and it was now proposed to raise it to \$100. In Gough Street rent was raised from \$27 to \$30, then to \$37 in March last and now to \$75. I think these cases supply all the comment that is necessary. They speak for themselves.

His EXCELLENCY then put the motion for the second reading of the Bill to the Council, and it was passed without a dissentient vote.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Colonial Secretary seconded and the motion was agreed to.

His EXCELLENCY invited Counsel appearing for petitioners to remain if they so wished.

Mr. ALABASTER remained to press the amendments he had indicated in his address.

THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

On Clause 1, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved to amend the long title by the addition of "and to amend the Rating Ordinance, 1901."

The motion was agreed to.

On Clause 2, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL proposed to amend paragraph (2) as follows:—

(a)—Insert after "habitation" in the fifth line, "and every hotel and boarding house falling within any one of the classes of boarding houses specified in Rule 1 of the rules made by the Governor in Council under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, and the Boarding House Ordinance, 1917, and published in the Gazette of the 19th day of October, 1917."

(b)—Amend paragraph (ii) by adding "or their families."

(c)—Amend paragraph (iii) so as to read:—

(iii)—Any hotel or boarding house which does not fall within any one of the classes of boarding houses specified in Rule 1 of the rules made by the Governor in Council under the Asiatic Emigration Ordinance, 1915, and the Boarding House Ordinance, 1917, and published in the Gazette of the 19th day of October, 1917.

(d)—Insert the following paragraph:—

(iv)—Any part of any hotel or boarding house whatsoever.

(e)—Repeal the present paragraph (iv) as paragraph (e).

(f)—Add the following paragraph:—

(v)—Any building for the time being vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property, or any part of any such building.

MILITARY TENEMENTS.

H.E. THE GOVERNOR: Perhaps this may be a good opportunity to make it quite clear that property belonging to the Secretary of State for War cannot be subject to the operation of this Bill. The War Department have allowed some portion of the married quarters to be leased and so helped to relieve the pressure on the housing accommodation. Now, however, these quarters are required for the married families of troops, and, therefore, present tenants have received notice to quit. I should like to make it quite clear that this Bill does not limit the powers of the Secretary of State for War in that respect. I do not know whether this would be the place to propose an amendment to make that clear.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The Ordinance would not bind the Crown. If an amendment were inserted, it might give ground for arguing that other Crown property was in a different category. Obviously if the military require this property they must obtain possession of it. If the Ordinance prevented them, special legislation could be introduced.

His EXCELLENCY the Governor: I do not think it will be necessary.

Mr. ALABASTER: On this clause, as pointed out in the petition, it is not clear whether shops are intended to be included or not. We know offices are not included and I think the clause should be made perfectly clear.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that if a shop were let separately and no part were used for human habitation, it would not come under the Bill, but in the case of Chinese shops they were so used.

The SECRETARY OF CHINESE AFFAIRS: The petitioners are quite satisfied and they do not doubt that a shop is included, having no doubt whatever that a shop is a domestic tenement. They could always prove, in case of need, that they do occupy their shops.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK agreed.

Mr. ALABASTER said that as the clause was worded now a shop was a shop, and he was not sure whether there were people upstairs or not.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that shops were used for habitation by the Chinese.

His EXCELLENCY asked if Mr. ALABASTER desired to omit shops.

Mr. ALABASTER said he did, and to put them in the same category as offices and shops.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: Even if they are used for habitation?

Several members remarked that all Chinese shops were used as human habitations.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The proposal would defeat the object of the Bill with regard to a very large number of dwelling-places.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK: Shopkeepers have suffered more than anybody else.

His EXCELLENCY: If no member desires to move an amendment, the clause, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

On sub-clause (v), of clause 2, Mr. ALABASTER said the petitioners represented desired that the standard rent should be the rent which obtained on the 30th of June.

His EXCELLENCY: That matter has been very fully considered. I feel that the Council is unanimously of opinion that the date should not be altered.

The SECRETARY OF CHINESE AFFAIRS: There are 300,000 petitioners who beg to put June 1st, 1916.

His EXCELLENCY: My own inclination was to go back to 1914, but the difficulties were too great and December, 1920, though not the best possible date, is the most convenient one.

Clause 2, as amended was then approved.

Clause 3 was adopted with verbal amendments.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved several verbal amendments to Clause 4, and referring to para. (c) he would like to make the clause as to the ground floor liable for the conduct of tenants above. He could not turn them out, and it would be an unfair obligation to place upon him. If they misbehaved themselves he might be turned out by his landlord, or he might be liable for a nuisance.

His EXCELLENCY: On the other hand, ought not a tenant to be responsible for any person he puts in his house?

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: They may be sub-tenants of his sub-tenants.

The sub-tenants was allowed to remain as drafted.

On sub-clause (d) of Clause 4, His EXCELLENCY recalled Mr. Jenkins's point as to the position of a man who had agreed to quit but who found that alternative accommodation had been withdrawn. He said it would be rather difficult to frame a clause as to the right of the landlord to remove the tenant. The landlord would not be able to get an increased rent from anybody else and would probably agree to a compromise and prefer that the tenant he knew should remain.

The Hon. Mr. R. H. HOLYOAK: I think the matter will adjust itself; such cases will be very few.

The Hon. Mr. ROSS mentioned that a man subject to a fine of \$100 a day for every day he remained on certain premises after July 1st, had decided, when he heard of the Bill, to remove himself, and he (Mr. ROSS) told him he thought he would be justified, and would be upheld by the Courts. The petitioners seemed to think the Courts would give the landlord damages but he did not think so, because the man was intimidated into giving that agreement, and instead of \$100 a month before, Mr. ROSS did not think the landlord would wish to get the tenant out, knowing that he would not get any more from a new tenant.

The Hon. Mr. LAU CHU-PAK thought the clause, as amended, was the most satisfactory compromise that could be arranged.

It was agreed that the sub-clause should stand part of the Bill.

On paragraph (e) of sub-clause 1 of Clause 4.

Mr. ALABASTER said the petitioners would like the clause "lessor" to be extended to include his families and relatives who should have the same consideration as was shown to his employees.

His EXCELLENCY: Are they not included?

Mr. ALABASTER: Not necessarily, under the Chinese system of family life.

The Hon. Mr. ROSS thought the Courts would hold that anyone of the same surname was a member of the family; it is the clan.

Mr. ALABASTER: Should it not be limited to families?

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK: Perhaps Mr. Alabaster means his wives and children?

The Council adopted a suggestion of His EXCELLENCY that the words should be "himself and his family." His EXCELLENCY thought "relatives" was too wide a phrase.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved to add the following paragraph after para. (c) in sub-clause 1 of Clause 4:—

(f)—The lessor and his domestic tenement in order to pull down such domestic tenement or in order to reconstruct such domestic tenement to such an extent as to make a new building within the meaning of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1920, and shall have given the tenant three months' notice to quit.

Subsequent amendments, and additional clauses proposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL were adopted without discussion.

THE THIRD READING.

On the Council resuming, H.E. THE GOVERNOR said in this case, for the purpose of Clause 45 of the Standing Orders, I declare that an emergency exists, and that in my opinion it is desirable in the public interest that Rules 42 and 47 be suspended, so as to enable the bill to be carried through the remaining stages at this sitting of the Council.

The grounds for this declaration are that, as the object of the bill is to protect the tenants of domestic tenements from unreasonable increase in rent and from arbitrary termination of their tenancy, and as rents have been and are being raised unreasonably, and as attempts have been and are being made to eject tenants who are unwilling or are unable to pay such increased rents, it is desirable to pass the bill immediately so as to afford relief to as many as possible of the class which the bill proposes to protect.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the suspension of the Standing Orders was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved the third reading of the Bill.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was passed.

THE ADJUSTMENT.

His EXCELLENCY: The remaining business on the agenda we do not propose to discuss today. These Bills will not be ready this week. I propose, therefore, that we should adjourn sine die.

I should like, before we go, to express my thanks to members of the Committee and more especially, if I may say so, to the ATTORNEY-GENERAL and his learned colleagues, the Hon. Mr. POLLOCK, for the immense trouble they have taken in producing this Bill, which I trust will be successful in attaining the object for which it was devised.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was afterwards held, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$19,616 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communications, (8) Maintenance of telephones including all cables.

The CHINA MAN: This sum of \$19,616 is the amount required for repairing the cable to Gap Rock. We took advantage of the presence of the cable ship *Patrol* in the waters of the Colony to employ her in recovering the cable and finding out what was wrong. Fortunately the cable was recovered in about two days after the ship actually got to work and it was found that the cable had been clean cut across. By whom and how it was done was not clear. It may have been by a fishing boat recovering her anchor. It required half a mile of large

cable and nearly 2½ miles of smaller cable to effect the necessary repairs. The hire of the ship cost \$200, the half mile of large cable \$200, (1) the rest of the cable \$1,088 and material \$216—a total of \$2,504, of which \$19,616 is the equivalent in local currency. It was a successful but rather expensive job.

Approved.

KOWLOON TELEPHONE WIRE. The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of \$6,500 in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Kowloon, Communications, (27) Maintenance of Telephones.

The CHAIRMAN: This sum is to lay underground a number of telephone wires in Kowloon. The poles are carrying so many wires between Kowloon and Hung-hom that in a typhoon it is thought they may come down. So having a cable in stock we decided on laying these cables underground. It involved a cost of \$3,500 to the Public Works Department and \$2,600 to the railway. For simplicity it was decided to take a single vote and charge the whole to Public Works Recurrent.

Approved.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Paris, July 15th (delayed).

Le Temps strongly supports the suggestion to invite the Netherlands to the Washington disarmament conference because of her extensive interests in the Far East.—Havas.

JAPANESE SAILORS IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 15th (delayed).

Captain Ichijo, Japanese Naval Attaché, gave a luncheon to a number of French naval officers and expressed his deep appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to Japanese sailors everywhere in France.—Havas.

STATUS OF DOMINIONS.

London, July 15th.

Dr. Arthur Berriedale Keith, in a letter to the Times, says that President Harding's action in not extending a separate invitation to the Dominions for the disarmament conference is a necessary deduction from the refusal of the League of Nations to the Dominions. The same consideration prevented the appointment of an independent Canadian representative at Washington. The episode is fundamentally important as a reminder that the status of the Dominions is still imperfect, so long as it is not recognised by the greatest World-Power.

UPPER SILESIA.

Paris, July 15th (delayed).

It is believed that M. Briand has intimated to the British Government his readiness to co-operate in sending to Upper Silesia a joint expert commission to enquire into an equitable apportioning of the plebeian territories.—Havas.

THROUGH OTHER EYES.

DO AMERICANS LOVE THE ENGLISH?

MR. CHESTERTON'S ANALYSIS.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton, has just returned from America, and consequently this brilliant analysis of Anglo-American susceptibilities contributed to *The Sunday Express* will no doubt be read with the keenest interest even by those who will not share all his opinions:—

The need for Anglo-American understanding is a subject much too serious for solemnity. When the politicians and diplomatists talk about a grave situation, or a great responsibility, which invariably go on to use language which would be perfectly proper in moving a vote of thanks to a duchess at a Flower Show, or offering a presentation clock to a cricketer's curate.

That is, they improve their solemn occasion with the talk specially suitable to a frivolous occasion; they deal in colourless compliments and congratulatory generalisations, and give the impression of doing their best to say something about nothing in the nicest possible way.

In the Anglo-American example, they can talk about nothing but unity—about One Law, One Right, One Race, One Shakespeare, and the Musical Glasses—until any sane man standing by feels that we are very near indeed to a most horrible disruption, if we get to unified as all that. But when a sane man really does like two peoples, and really does want them to like each other, his comparative realism will always have an air of bathos and almost of buffoonery.

Before attempting to give the faintest suggestion of my own feelings about American feelings, I would ask pardon for laying down the law in the form of two neglected truths.

GROUND FOR AFFECTION.

First, there are two reasons for which people may like each other; because they are alike and because they are different.

The latter is by far the commoner ground of affection between individuals. It is the only ground of affection between nations. No two nations, ever can like each other because they are alike. To begin with, they never are alike. If they were they would not be two nations, but one. They can like each other on every other ground except similarity; they can do anything, to each other except imitate each other; but nationality is immit-

able. An American may be a good man, a good citizen, a good ally, a good friend, but he will certainly be a bad Englishman. And it would be more respectful to regard an American as an American Indian, interesting for his fantastic head-dress and fascinating picture writing, than to regard him as a sort of long lost Englishman, with a tongue that talks the right language with the right colours in the wrong pattern. A real Englishman will like him for being un-English for his steady and almost standardised high spirits, for the soaring imagination that idealises his business ambitions, for the splendid blazon of his heart upon his sleeve.

In short, the Englishman will like the American as a character, perhaps a queer character, and vice versa; it is probably the one real way to like anybody. It does not in the least follow that a man wishes to be like what he likes, any more than a man in love wants to be a woman. It is the very last thing he wants.

QUARRELS.

The second truth is that international quarrels do not come because men misunderstand another nationality. They generally come because men misunderstand their own nationality.

It is not merely because a man has never seen a foreigner except in a picture. It is also because he has never seen himself even in a looking-glass. The extreme example of this was the comic tragedy of the German. The German was always running about with a notebook everywhere, eagerly and earnestly understanding everybody. He was always making abstracts of the philosophy of the Hotentot folk lore, or drawing diagrams of the attitudes of the Highland Fling. But there was one question he never noted down, and that was the query of why his own remarkable individuality had so singular an effect on others as to fill them with a desire to kick, beat, and propel him for considerable distances; why in his presence the Hotentot lost all his philosophy and the Highland Fling showed a desire to fling him into the sea.

The English case is not so crude as the German; but it has something of the same perilous unconsciousness.

It is not the Englishman's ignorance of America, that is the danger. It is the Englishman's ignorance of England; of what the English have really done, of how the English really appear.

Even when we admit we were wrong, it is always about the wrong thing that we are admittedly wrong. I will give one compact case, which I have mentioned elsewhere. We were all taught that George III was wrong to impose the Stamp Act, and George Washington right to resist it. But in reality there was a great deal to be said for George III. I wonder how many people know that in the war following on Washington's British generals under British orders marched to Washington and quite wantonly and wickedly burnt it to the ground.

There is certainly nothing whatever to be said for those generals. It was pure Prussianism, and has ever since made it easier for every American to believe that we are as bad as Prussia. But I ask you to imagine that a foreign gentleman has let you in for an extra expense in halfpenny stamps, which is a pretty fair parallel to the terrible tax of George III. Suppose you resist this; and some time afterwards the foreign gentleman, calling in your absence, takes the opportunity to burn your house to a heap of ashes. The incident then slips from his memory, but whenever you meet him on subsequent occasions in society he is always apologetic for the postage stamp.

Unfortunately, there are still stories of the same kind against us; and the burning of Cork is closer than the burning of Washington. It is impossible to measure how much damage has been done to our prestige by the recent action of fighting anarchy with anarchy in Ireland. But the point at present is not merely that the American knows these things. It is that the Englishman does not know them. He is like a man walking about without knowing what is chalked on his back. The Irish are naturally telling everybody that the English do these things, and the English do not even know that they are done. Moreover, the point at present is not the effect on our enemies. It is much more the effect on our friends.

It is happily a very solid truth that we have a number of perfectly sincere, even passionately sincere, friends in America. The Anglo-Americans often reassure us by reminding us of it; and I am much more certain that it is entirely true than I am that it is entirely reassuring. If we are wise we shall be warned by a new note in the very voices of those who are most attached to us by type and tradition.

Such men are always telling the English guest that "they" at least are still faithful, that they do not believe England is so black as she is painted or her prospects so dark as they are drawn. The affection of these men for England is of the

most vivid and genuine kind, for it is the kind above described, which rests on difference and not on similarity. Americans love England for not being American, for the romantic irregularity of her roads, for the antiquated solidity of her cottages, for the ancient mystery of her cathedrals. And many of them do feel this affection very acutely just now; but it is because the situation is acute. So, in 1914, many perfectly patriotic Englishmen went about saying, "I cannot think of my dear Bavarians, or—I will never believe after the happy days I spent in Heidelberg." "Absit omen!"

For there came upon me with a cold shock of wonder, and of something like anger, that the note of all this was new, England was being "pitied," and the England of my boyhood had not accustomed me to the feeling.

Even now I will mention it because I do think it vitally urgent that we should wake up to realities, and avert dangers that others see more clearly than we.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

The optimists tell us that many Americans sympathise with England in her quarrels. They do, indeed, sympathise; they sympathise as they might sympathise with Poland before her disruption, or with Spain in the first disasters of her decline. And this is a practical, and may yet be a profitable warning. If these Americans disliked England it might be their own fault; indeed, it certainly would be their own fault. For a civilised and historic Christian nation like the English, with a constellation of poets and heroes, must have something about it that a reasonable foreigner might like.

But if they pity England it is probably our own fault; because we have strayed from our strong position and missed the advantages of our real virtues. We must have made some bad mistakes of our own, which may yet be remedied, and the first and worst mistake is always to assume that it is only foreign critics who are mistaken. The deeper causes to which I should trace it, the amnesty for political corruption, the multiplication of new and vulgar officialism, the refusal to reply to Socialism with a vacant distribution of property, are matters too large for this note.

But I will conclude with one or two typical scraps of advice for retaining for our country the respect of reasonable Americans.

(1) If you are resolved to resist the Irish claims, say you are doing it for the protection of England, which they understand, and not with any notion of the patronage of Ireland, which they very rightly despise. Do not, in the name of sanity, say that you love the Irish, but alas! they cannot govern or manage their own politics. There are plenty of Americans who loathe the Irish, but they all know that the Irish can manage politics and that they largely govern America.

(2) If you want really to defend the British Empire, do not say that the Anglo-Saxon has a mission to rule everybody, but say that the Englishman really has a taste for turning up everywhere. The average American is not an Anglo-Saxon, but he is an intelligent human being, and he can understand that some people have more itch for a sort of sea-faring and trading adventure than other people. Let him judge that idea by the success in tolerating different religious cultures in India, and not by the ghastly failure to crush a religious culture in Ireland.

(3) Whenever you really note a foreign fault, pause to ask if you yourself have not the opposite fault; and set yourself, like a patriot, to put it right.

LUCKY BABIES.

MET AT NEW YORK LIKE AMBASSADORS.

With their identity surrounded with secrecy and all immigration laws waived in their behalf by the United States Government to enable them to enter this country, 15 British babies, all less than a year old, arrived in New York in the "Aquitania."

In the same way as Ambassadors, and other great personages are greeted on their arrival their infant majesties were met at the three-mile limit by representatives of their hosts. When they landed smart motor-cars carried them away to their final destinations.

Where these actually proved to be will probably never be known, because the babies have been adopted by some of the most prominent families in New York. In a few years their names will appear in the social register.

Plans for what is described as the "New Mayflower Pilgrimage" were made by the National Adoption Society of England, with the co-operation of the British-American Adoption Committee at New York, one of several agencies existing in this country to supply the great demand for childless parents for healthy children of the best stock.

Arnhold Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Import — Shipping
Export — Engineering

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI
BRANCHES:—HANKOW, TIENTSIN, PEKING, CHUNGKING,
CHINKIANG, HONGKONG, CANTON, CHANG-
SHA, NANCHANG, MUKDEN AND HAIKOW.
AGENCIES:—LONDON AND NEW YORK.

Beautify your Home by using—

"SYNOLEO"

The famous "Oil Bound"

DISTEMPER (Colour wash)

"SYNOLEO" is in paste form, and only requires thinning with cold water to be ready for the brush. Is easily applied.

"SYNOLEO" does not rub off on the clothes. Colours fast to light and retain their appearance for years.

"SYNOLEO" is manufactured in the most delicate tints and the deepest shades.

"SYNOLEO" is the latest product in Distempers, and is superior to all others—Commands a very large sale throughout China.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG & SHANGHAI in many attractive colours.

TINT BOOK and full particulars from:—
Branches Houses of Manufacturers

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
(Great Britain's Largest Paint Makers)

Alexandra Buildings, HONGKONG. International Building, SHANGHAI.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY
JAMES STEER
THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
8, ICE HOUSE STREET, HONGKONG

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

EMPIRE CONFERENCE.

PROMOTING UNITY IN VARIOUS WAYS.

LONDON, July 18.

It is officially announced that a further special conference was held at the Colonial Office at noon to-day, Mr. Churchill presiding. Messrs. Hughes, Massey, Ballantyne, Smartt, Mentz, and Sastri were present. They passed a resolution recommending that developments in wireless telephony be investigated and technical reports furnished to the governments of the dominions and India. They also commended to the favourable consideration of those governments the principle of the proposals of Mr. Shortt providing for the acquisition of British nationality by persons of British descent of second and subsequent generations born abroad, subject to registration at birth and renewal of registration as a British subject at majority. They also recommended an early conference of representatives of the Patent Offices of the dominions in London to consider the practicability in instituting a system of granting patents, which would be valid all over the empire. They agreed with the resolution passed at the imperial Press conference at Ottawa in 1920 that any Government assistance towards a reduction of rates for Press services should appear specifically in the estimates and should not affect the quality of the news or the freedom of the newspapers, also recommending the governments concerned to examine most favourably any practicable proposals to reduce cable and wireless rates for Press messages.

STAFFORDSHIRE OIL WELL.

A PROMISING GUSH.

LONDON, July 18.

Replying to a question regarding oil-boring in Staffordshire, the Rt. Hon. S. Baldwin stated in the House of Commons that boring at Hardstoft had been carried to a depth of 3933 feet and 213,825 gallons of high grade oil produced.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

BRITISH COMPETITORS OUT OF LUCK.

SWAMPSCOTT MASS, July 18.

Misfortune is dogging the English athletes and, detracting interest in the inter-varsity Oxford-Cambridge Yale-Harvard athletics fixed for the 23rd. Trowbridge has appendicitis and will not compete. McInnes has a severe bronchial attack, and Stallard's foot is troubling him, but the doctor hopes that both may be fit in time.

INDUSTRY REVIVAL.

JAPAN WANTS LANCASHIRE TEXTILE MACHINERY.

LONDON, July 18.

These are signs of a revival of industry. Several mills, also tin plate works, in South Wales are restarting. This means employment for a large number of workmen. There is a keen demand for textile machinery from Lancashire, chiefly from India, also France and Japan.

EMERALD HONOURS CANADIAN PREMIER.

LONDON, July 18.

The freedom of Edinburgh was conferred on the Canadian premier.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

	(Direct)	
"TEUCER"	12th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TERESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"CALCHAS"	30th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

	(Direct or via Continental Ports)	
"AGAMEMNON"	24th July	Liverpool & Glasgow
"EURYPIUS"	8th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"CYCLOPS"	19th Aug.	Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool
"ATREUS"	30th Aug.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE

	(via Kobe and Yokohama)	
"PROTESILAUS"	3rd Aug.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"IXION"	24th Aug.	
"TALTEBIUS"	14th Sept.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

	(via Suez or Panama)	
"HELENUS"	6th Aug.	via Suez

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"TERESIAS"	16th Aug.	for London
"ASCANTUS"	7th Sept.	for Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for London

For Freight and all Information Apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER
TUESDAY, JULY 19.	
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only London 6th June). Enquiries	
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.	
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, etc.	China
EUROPE via Suez (Letters only London 16th June). Enquiries	
THURSDAY, JULY 21.	
U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai, etc.	China
FRIDAY, JULY 22.	
EUROPE via Suez (Newspapers only, London 16th June). Enquiries	
SATURDAY, JULY 23.	
Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, etc.	China
SUNDAY, JULY 24.	
Japan, etc.	China
TUESDAY, JULY 26.	
Calcutta and Straits, etc.	Nagato Maru

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	TIME
TUESDAY, JULY 19.		
Samah and Wochow	Kwong Hung	4 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 20.		
Holbow and Halphong	Haitan	8 a.m.
"Shanghai, North China and Japan"	Chakong	8 a.m.
"Swatow, Shanghai and North China"	Tsunghing	11 a.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 21.		
Holbow, Pakhoi and Halphong	Kailong	8 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via YAN-CHUWEN, B.O. Registration 8.15 a.m.		
Letters 10.00 a.m.		
"Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.O. Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m."	Empress of Asia	
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Arizono Maru	10 a.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Samarang	Socchoo	10 a.m.
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Taikowanyu	3 p.m.
Swatow	Hydang	8 p.m.
FRIDAY, JULY 22.		
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Hoching	Noon
Philippine Islands	Loongang	2 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 23.		
Straits and Bangkok	China	9 a.m.
Swatow, Straits and Bangkok	Chinba	9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via YAN-CHUWEN, B.O. Registration 8.15 a.m.	Yankin	11 a.m.
Letters 10.00 a.m.		
"Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.O. Registration 8.15 a.m. Letters 10.00 a.m."	Chenau	11 a.m.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Pueapenh	5 p.m.
Java and Port Moresby via Samarang	Hopang	5 p.m.
Wenhaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin		
Swatow		
SUNDAY, JULY 24.		
Swatow, Amoy and Keelung	Kaijo Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY, JULY 25.		
Holbow and Halphong	Lokang	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, JULY 26.		
Shanghai and North China	Sachon	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow	Halloong	1 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.		
Swatow and Bangkok	Chungang	5.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, JULY 28.		
Shanghai and North China	Sunning	11 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and ADEN	Leisang	2 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 30.		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO, Registration 8.45 a.m.		
Letters 10.30 a.m.		
"Shanghai and North China"	Yingchow	2 p.m.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2.		
Shanghai and North China	Shoatung	11 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Called upon to stop, a man walking along Main Street yesterday dropped forty tins of opium and made off.

The awning and engine casing of launch No. 8 were damaged through a fire which started in some loose oil while the vessel was proceeding from the Yaumati slipway to the "T" Pier yesterday.

Mr. Ng Fook Sang, for many years chief accountant at the Central Police Station, died at the Government Civil Hospital at 3 a.m. this morning. Mr. Ng, who was 60 years of age, had been retired some years.

Some mild excitement was created outside the Harbour Office yesterday when a Chinese under the influence of liquor stepped off the sea wall into the harbour. He was promptly rescued and removed to hospital.

Injured in the right side of the body by motor cycle No. 74, driven and owned by Mr. Panchon, of Kowloon Docks, a Wanchai Chinese was removed to hospital yesterday from Chatham Road where the accident occurred.

Having jumped from the ground floor to the basement of a house in Sam To Lane, a distance of about twenty feet, in their anxiety to avoid arrest when the premises were raided for opium, two men were removed to hospital suffering from injuries to their backs and feet.

Having been so unwise as to leave his coat hanging from a peg a shopkeeper travelling from Kowloon to Hongkong on the s.s. "Son Ming" yesterday, discovered that an elaborate watch, chain appendages, altogether valued at \$300, had been stolen.

According to the amended advertisement inserted in this issue by the joint service of the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., and the China Navigation Co., Ltd., sailings to Canton will now take place daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only), and from Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only). The sailings on the Hongkong-Macao service remain unaltered.

An action for defamation of character has been brought in the U.S. Court for China by a Russian lady, Miss Mary G. Rabenow, against Mrs. A. G. Grimes and Dr. A. E. Woods (Peking). Plaintiff, who resides at No. 45 North Szechuan Road, alleges that first defendant publicly said plaintiff was immoral and a political refugee and that, as the result of a statement by the second defendant, she had been unable to secure employment. Plaintiff seeks for \$5,000 damages. On the order of the Court, the case will be heard at Tientsin.

In the Divorce Division, on May 13, Mr. Justice Hill gave judgment in the case in which Mr. John Bardsley Harrop of Brighton and Ayer Tawah Estate, Sittoung, sought a dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Mabel, on the ground of her misconduct with a Dane, named Jensen. Mr. H. Murphy (instructed by Mr. C. Bert Brill, of Brighton) appeared for petitioner. It was stated in the evidence that the marriage took place in Penang, and his Lordship had reserved his judgment to consider whether the validity of the marriage had been sufficiently proved. Giving judgment, his Lordship said he was satisfied that the marriage had been established, and granted a decree nisi, with the custody of the child.

SHIPPING PERSONALS.

Captain C. A. G. Morse has gone back Master of s.s. "Luchow."

Mr. I. E. Richards has been appointed Master of s.s. "Taikoo Wan Yi."

Mr. C. W. Falk has been appointed Master of s.s. "Chak Sang" in place of Capt. Courtney who is proceeding on leave.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA) LIMITED.
Alkali Manufacturers.
Tel. 1630. 7, Queen's Rd. Central

CHINA AGENCY & TRADING CO. OF HONGKONG.
Iron, Steel & Piece Goods.
Tel. 2143. 10, Queen's Rd. Central

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING CO. (1910), LTD.
Importers and Exporters.
Tel. 1104. 16, Queen's Rd. Central

EDWARD MOW FONG.
Import & Export Merchant.
Tel. 1678. 60, Des Voeux Rd. Central

LEUNG, W. C.
Optician.
Tel. 2293. 12, Queen's Rd. Central

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by TONGS OLIVER WONG at No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

PICK OF THE PICTURES TO-NIGHT

WO - - - At 2.30, 5.15 & 7.15
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
Episode 6

PING - - -
"DAREDEVIL JACK"
Episode 5 & 6

CHEFALO

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15
CHARLES RAY
in
"PEACEFUL VALLEY"
A FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION.

At 9.15 p.m.
JAMES OLIVER
CURWOOD'S
"ISOBEL"

CORONET KOWLOON

TEL. 2511. **HONGKONG THEATRE.** TEL. 2512

TO-NIGHT, at 5.15 & 9.15
ELMO LINCOLN
IN
"UNDER CRIMSON SKIES"
IN 6 PARTS.

THE WORLD THEATRE

Cooler & Most Charming place in Town.
TUESDAY TO THURSDAY, at 5.15 p.m. & 9.15 p.m.

INTRODUCING
The Most Exciting & Wonderful Picture in film land.
Featuring **THEDA BARA**
IN
"THE DEVIL'S DAUGHTER"
5 PARTS.
Pathe's News and Comedies.

— 2.15 p.m. 5.15 p.m. 7.15 p.m. only —
THE GREAT BRACKEN'S
in their
sensational wire and wonderful juggling acts.

Popular Prices: 9.15 p.m. \$1.00, 80 cts. and 40 cts.
2.15 & 7.15 40 cts.
5.15 p.m. 50 cts.

THEATRE ROYAL

LAST 4 PERFORMANCES
OF
THE BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the following latest London Successes

TO-NIGHT, July 19th	"AFGAR"
WEDNESDAY, July 20th	"IBERNE"
THURSDAY, July 21st	"THE BETTER 'OLE"
FRIDAY, July 22nd	"WHO'S HOOPER"

BOOKING at MOUTRIES.
Prices: \$4, \$2 & \$1. Overture at 9.15 prompt.

AT EACH PERFORMANCE PRESENTATION FANS WILL BE DISTRIBUTED. THESE HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY MADAME LILY.

SMUGGLED CIGARETTES.

A SERIOUS CASE.

B.A.T. CO. AGENT SENT TO JAIL.

"This is a very serious case," said Magistrate Orme this morning when convicting a Shankwan shopkeeper, British-American Tobacco Co. agent for that district, on a charge of having had possession of over 716,000 illicit cigarettes brought ashore to his shop from a junk.

Mr. C. H. Tyson, who appeared for the defence, entered a plea of guilty and applied for a light penalty, pleading first offence.

WATER POLO.

R.H.K.Y.C. vs WILTS.

At 5.45 p.m. today at the club house the R.H.K.Y.C. water polo team will play a team drawn from the Wilts Regiment. The following will represent the Royals:—Emerson, Berg, Finch, Carpenter, Hoxley, Logan, Ellams. Reserves McCann and Bingham.

The Magistrate said that the Orme case gave him no option but to impose imprisonment as well as a fine. He would therefore fine the defendant \$500 and sentence him to one month's imprisonment.